The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,182—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1881.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding......2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... ,, 2 8
Third do. .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

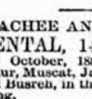
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

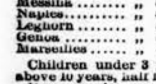
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail of steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 300	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—
MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

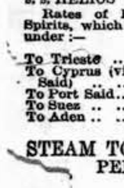
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	325	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

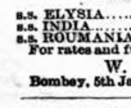
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	14th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th Oct.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	10th ,,
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th ,,
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

S. S. ELYSIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.
Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints .... ,, 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts..............Cash Rs. 6 0
Do. Imperial Pints... ,, 5 4
Do. Pts.................. ,, 4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each.......................Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... ,, ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS, TREACHER & Co., Limited. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS and MANUFACTURERS, SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS. (Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

Non-Alcoholic.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	} Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopæia)	}
Aerated Water	}
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	} ,, 1 0
Lemonade	}
Gingerade	}
Seltzer Water	}
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopæia)	}
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	,, 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
SEASON 1881-82.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Miss GERTRUDE DORE, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD sailed for Bombay, October 18.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

B. ROBINSON & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN PROVISION STORES, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 70, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

B. ROBINSON & Co. beg to intimate to the Public they have commenced business as above from date 20th October, 1881.

MATHERAN.

THE only Beverage which precisely suits this retreat is Sparkling VIVONE, an admirable second in beneficial action to the Tonic Air of the Plateau.

Dozen Rs. 3. Case of 2 Dozens Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES,
ORIGINALLY FINE, SOFT, AND FRAGRANT, Has BY CAREFUL PRESERVATION IN WOOD For the full period of one Lustrum ACQUIRED THAT DELICATE HOMOGENEOUS FLAVOUR Characteristic of a Ripe and Mellow OLD AGE.
Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.

CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX.—For Diphtheric affections, Huskiness, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, and any inflammation of the Mouth and Throat. Box 12 as.
SODA MINT OR NEUTRALIZING TABLETS.—Antacid and Stimulant. Very convenient in Heartburn, Indigestion or Headache. Vial 12 as.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE TABLETS.—For Inflamed or Congested Sore Throat. Box 12 as.
PEPTONIC TABLETS.—Composed of Pepsine, Pancreatine, and Acid Lactophosphate, universally recommended in Indigestion due to deficiency in the secretions. Vial Rs. 2-8.
BICARBONATE OF POTASH.—An immediate remedy for Heartburn and the other painful symptoms caused by acidity. Vial 12 as.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, on MONDAY, the 31st October, instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly audited Balance Sheets made up to 31st December, 1880, and 30th June, 1881, respectively.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. J. R. Duxbury and Joomabhoy Laljee, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To approve and confirm the appointment of Mr. John Gordon as a Director, or appoint another in his place.
4 To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 21, 1881.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October, 1881, to 14th November, 1881, both days inclusive.

☞ The BOOKS of the Company are OPEN during office hours for the inspection of Shareholders for one week previous to the day of the Meeting.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, (special brands of superb finish and guaranteed quality) Manufactured by him of TRICHINOPOLY AND DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

IMPORTANT to VOLUNTEERS.—Few of Shephard's Register Books for sale. Price, 12 as. Apply to HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ESPLANADE Mess-Tent, opposite to Bandstand, will be open on the 1st Nov., 1881. Separate lodgings for Civil, Military, and Government Servants.

FRESH consignment of provisions just to hand per Rohilla, Tart Fruits, Jams, Cocatina, Barley, Oatmeal, Currants, Pickle, &c., at the Cash Stores.

SHEEP'S Tongues, Re. 1 per tin; or Rs. 11 per doz.; fresh milk, 6 as. per tin, or Rs. 4. per doz.; Crosse and Blackwell's, Mortons, and other makers goods, just to hand, at the Cash Stores.

THE Bombay Purveying and General Provision Stores executes orders only for cash; quality of goods, the best; prices, the cheapest. Fresh stock just to hand.

FRESH Fish in Ice, Oysters, Prawns, and Pomfrets; fresh vegetables and fruits. Orders accompanied by cash promptly attended to. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Crawford Market branch.

MR. E. M. WALTON, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted daily as usual.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A NOVELTY.—The "STATICAL SCALE" for finding thrust and dimensions of Arched Bridges at a glance. To be had of THACKER & Co. and COOPER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPARKLING HIPPOCRENE, OZO, VIVONE, PHOSPHO, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Rampart Row.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. ...... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRESS SUITS.

Made from thin West of England Broad Cloth, finished with great care and in correct taste, according to present fashion. } Rs. 75 and ,, 85

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders. Our new system of Self-measurement on application.

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { GENERAL OUT-FITTERS.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. Rose & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta Firms, they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to the effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE AND PURCHASE SYSTEM.

ANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY SHIRT AND FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

THORPE & CO. are now showing a large and well selected Stock of Gentlemen's

INDIAN Gauze Merino, Lambs' Wool, Under-Vest and Drawers, Polo Jerseys, Hand-knit Knicker-bocker Stockings, Strong and Fine Brown Cotton, Ballriggan, Lisle Thread, Merino, Lambs' Wool Socks, and Black Silk and Lisle Thread for evening wear.

Shirts in Oxford Cloth, thoroughly shrunk Flannel, and White Long-cloth with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with and without Collars attached, Sleeping Suits in Flannel and Cambrics.

Also an extensive and varied assortment in Silk Ties, Scarves, Collars, Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Braces, Walking Sticks, Cloth and Hair Brushes, &c., &c.

Ladies' Air-tight and Gentlemen's Uniform Cases in all sizes.

JUST LANDED HAWKES' REGULATION HELMETS IN ALL SIZES.

THORPE & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 7th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, 6-light gas chandelier, a handsome four-seated sociable landau by Collett and Co. in good order, a handsome single-seated office brougham, side saddles and bridles, &c., &c., the property of W. Gill, Esq. barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Malabar Hill, next to Kessowjee Naik's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome well seasoned (quite new) blackwood and teakwood open carved french-polished household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome English iron bedsteads, large real Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. Mavroyeni, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view six days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 21st November next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo temple, the valuable and handsome backwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Aga Mahomed Esmail.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th October, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder.
75 superior 1st class teak squares.
75 ,, 2nd ,, ,,
In small lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores comprising tools, brass filing, square wrought iron, scrap iron, hard coke, wheels, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light landau, nearly new, a double-barrelled breach-loading gun, rich table ornaments, and flower-vases, handsome pictures, wines, &c., the property of the late Senhor Marques Pereira, Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 8th November, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Jackeria Musjid, without the Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jamsetjee and Co., Provision Merchants.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th October, 1881.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA. BY W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

TENT SHEETING,

OF the texture approved of and adopted by Government for future use in the manufacture of TENTS to be supplied to the Indian arsenals, can be obtained on favourable terms on application to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON, EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE, Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, 31, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND A FOUR-SEATED new CANOE BAROUCHE.

A new English-built single seated light and neat Office Brougham.

A batch of real MOCCA COFFEE.

Information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

NOTICE.

WE have just received a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the following:—

Hyacinth Bulbs, extra choice varieties, 9 distinct colors, separate	at Rs. 0 10
Tulips, 9 distinct varieties	at ,, 0 4
Polianthus Narcessus, 10 distinct varieties extra strong Bulbs	at ,, 0 6
Crocus, select varieties	at ,, 0 2
Anemones, finest double	at ,, 0 3
Ranunculus, Double Persian	at ,, 0 4
Jouquilis, 6 distinct varieties	at ,, 0 6
Improved Holborn double action Garden pump which throws a continuous stream of water 40 feet and a splendid rain like spray unequalled for watering plants in bloom	at ,, 6 0
Fells Garden Syringes, with india-rubber suction tube	at Rs. 12 0

Very strong and powerful.

Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, and Garden Seeds of very best description and quality are always kept in stock.

Early orders respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & CO., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun: Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WANTED, ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Applications, which should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, will be received up to the 29th instant.

Company's General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1881.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this Company, for India, will be CLOSED on the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 15th October, 1881.

T. DREWET, M. E., Consulting Engineer, SURVEYOR AND VALUER, Engineer's General Agent. Experimental Machinery, Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c., Plans and Estimates prepared, Machinery, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st November to 31st December, 1881, the OWNER'S RISK RATE from Delhi and Agra to Sabarmati (the junction with the B. B. and C. I. Railway) for GRAIN and COMMON SEEDS in consignments of 10 tons and multiples of 10 tons will be TEN (10) ANNAS per maund.

By order,
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana Railway.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 29th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS TERMINUS for this Company on the Moody Bay Imperial Estate, near Carnac Bridge, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

2. Plans, specifications, &c., for the work may now be seen at this office.

3. The Agent and Chief Engineer will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's offices, 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1881, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a member of the Local Committee.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

PATENT ANTI-LITHON BOILER COMPOSITION for the total prevention of incrustation and corrosion in Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Steam Boilers, manufactured by the Anti-Lithon Composition Company, Limited, Bristol.

This composition is used in Government Factories at Woolwich, &c., and by Spinning, Weaving, and Saw Mills, Breweries, Foundries, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

The cost per month is more than saved the first week in fuel.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to
DEWAR Co.,
30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Sole Agents for India.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURALDEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive Terms, 80 guineas.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The first DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rs. 300 per share in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 10th December, 1879, and Rs. 110 per share in cash will be made to Shareholders at the Company's Office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of October, 1881, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily. Shareholders applying for the first distribution are required to produce their Share Certificates at the time of application. Those Shareholders who have received advances from the Company under an arrangement with the Directors of the Company are hereby required to come to an account with the Liquidators before applying for payment of the above distribution.

J. GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 4th October, 1881.

MANGALORE TABLE-LINEN.

Table-cloths, Napkins, Toilette Table-covers, Bath and Hand Towels, Counterpanes, Shikar-cloth, &c., &c.,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT, J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the carrying out of the following works in the Northern Konkan Division:—

(1) Removing certain Rocks in the Nagotna Creek in the Colaba Collectorate.
(2) Extension of the Wowla Road, near Tanna, about 2½ miles.
(3) Masonry work of the Tanna Markets.

Plans of the works may be seen and copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender obtained, during office hours, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan Division, at Tanna.

All tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at his office at Tanna, at 2. p.m., on the 1st November, 1881, after which no tenders will be received.

F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m., Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of 5 pairs of second-hand RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, and 15 tons, more or less, of worn Wrought Iron Plates. These are lying outside the Running Engine Shed at Byculla, and may be seen there on application to the Foreman, Engineers' Workshop.

Offers must specify the rate per pair of Wheels and Axle, and rate per ton of plates delivered on the spot.

Terms Cash, and the Wheels and Plates to be taken delivery of, where they are now lying, within 14 days from acceptance of offer.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st October, 1881.

MESSRS. K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA and Co. beg to thank their kind customers, and the public in general, for their kind patronage and support since last six years, and they have now the pleasure to inform them that they have just opened a CHOICE and FRESH SELECTION of the following articles, to which their earliest attention is solicited:—Latest novelties in Christmas cards, birthday and wedding cards, silk book-markers, ladies' fancy hats, flowers, ostrich feathers, photo and music albums, scrap albums and pictures, oleograph and chromo pictures, oxford, velvet and fancy glass photo. frames, ladies' work-boxes and dressing cases, writing and tourists' cases, Gladstone despatch boxes, jewel boxes, cash boxes, fancy silk fans, money purses, silver thimbles, fancy flower-vases, toilet sets, compendium of games, plain and besique cards, draughts, chessmen and chess-boards, dominoes and cribbage boards, drawing slates, picture books, egg whisk, fancy, novel, mechanical toys, tin, wooden and india-rubber toys, fancy, dressed and gutta-purcha dolls, large and small real Japan dolls, rocking and pole horses, single, double, and double seated perambulaters, fancy bird cages, Paris sweetmeats, vhnille and pistachs, almonds, French prunes, chocolate sweets, fancy presentation boxes, fancy biscuits, ice bags, stationery and toilet requisites, and a great, handsome, splendid assortment of birthday, wedding and Christmas presents.

K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA & Co.
No. 33, Meadow Street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited. (BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.

AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES. RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:
PEEL, CASSELS & Co. .... Bombay.
ARBUTHNOT & Co. .... Madras.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co. .... Calcutta.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co. .... Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

MARKET closed for Dewallee holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for 18th October as compared with that for the 11th October, 1881 :—

LIABILITIES.	11th Oct. Rs.	A. P.	18th Oct. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4 4	25,11,966	4 4
Treasury Balance	2,49,00,630	11 5	2,55,07,194	1 11
Other Deposits	2,58,57,428	15 3	2,55,99,990	3 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,24,161	7 0	4,96,825	2 6
Sundries	11,64,148	10 10	11,64,258	7 7
Rs...	7,58,58,336	0 10	7,52,80,234	3 5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	1,04,95,221	12 0	1,07,39,432	0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	37,94,980	0 0	37,94,980	0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	81,96,082	0 3	82,58,958	10 8
Credits on do.	48,57,404	15 8	47,20,909	9 9
Bills Discounted	1,92,96,964	15 3	1,74,00,720	11 2
Balances with other Banks	7,14,841	1 7	7,13,374	8 6
Bullion	2,10,039	8 2	3,14,250	2 6
Dead Stock	11,33,420	1 3	11,33,351	2 7
Stamps	8,064	9 11	8,124	15 10
Sundries	4,87,123	7 0	4,59,633	6 4
Cash at Head Office	1,03,71,904	13 1	4,75,43,738	3 4
Do. at Branches	1,62,92,288	12 8	2,77,36,496	0 1
Rs...	7,58,58,336	0 10	7,52,80,234	3 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Tebe, 1,299 tons, Captain R. Deperis, sailed on the 22nd instant for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain J. Holloway, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (21st Sept.), with a cargo of 2,471 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Lamperts, 1,317 tons, Captain G. H. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Newcastle (16th Sept.), with a cargo of 701 tons coals, 1 case merchandise for Bombay and some transhipment for Kurrachee. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 1,778 tons, Captain A. Lindquister, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Glasgow (17th Sept.), via Liverpool, with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, three Misses and Master Robinson, Miss E. Kenny, Miss M. McPherson, Mr and Mrs E. O. Tandy, two children and Governess, Mrs Auchinlech, Miss Thomson, Mrs McNeale, Dr J. Lloyd, Captain Fletcher, Dr Mallings, Mr. Hearsey, and Mr. Thos. Crow, and Major Lindsay, (died during the voyage.) She brought the following cargo :—283 bales twist, 2,085 bales piecegoods, 125 cases brandy, 940 bundles iron sheets, 9 cases sewing-machines, 53 cases whiskey, 80 cases clocks, 36 boxes candles, 56 boxes soap, 6 packages rum, 6 cases sherry, 10 cases gin, 31 cases medicine, 206 cases wine and spirit, 100 cases brass, 100 packages leadore, 32 packages soda, 235 casks beer, 16 cases butter, 11 cases tobacco, 24 cases umbrellas, 80 barrels clay, 6 cases leather, 14 packages chain, 10 kegs shots, 10 packages rivets, 20 packages raisin, 7 packages tray, 3 cases papers, 104 bundles steel, 408 plates and 1,661 casks spelter, 14 packages varnish, 50 boxes soap, 505 kegs nails, 17 packages screw, 25 cases slates, 50 cases copper, 7 packages soda, 21 packages oil cloth, 150 cases sulphuric acid, 10,065 nos. sleepers, 104 bundles steel, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Siam, 1,418 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta (9th Oct.) via Madras, Galle, and Colombo, with the following passengers :—

Mr. B. Raymond.	Mr. Hamelett.
Mr. G. D. Kerr.	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Eslamjee.	Mr. Cane.
Mr. Eskith.	Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Thompson.	Mr. Pentroy.
Mr. Russell.	Mr. J. Jones.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Lamperts (s)	Jones	Newcastle, Sept. 16.
	Corinth (s)	Holloway	Cardiff, Sept. 21.
	Elysia (s)	Lindquister	Glasgow, Sept. 17.
22	Siam (s)	Johnson	Calcutta, Oct. 9.
	Queens Cliffe	Davis	Rangoon.
	Callirhoe	Delargy	Liverpool, June 29.
	Jaranos (s)	Curson	Cardiff, Sept. 19.
	Inchrhona (s)	Batty	Newcastle, Sept. 17.
23	Tobique	Davis	Cardiff, July 3.
	Edinburgh	Taylor	Cardiff, June 16.
	Branksome Hall (s)	Collin	Liverpool, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
22	Thibet (s)	Jordon	China.
	Portia	Johnston	Calcutta.
	Tebe (s)	Deperis	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Elysia, to Glasgow, Genoa, &c.
Steamer Alvah, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19—Steamers City of Edinburgh, Reliance, Victoria and Medina. Ship Orthes.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 20 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19 Booldana (s) ...... London.
20 Chinsura (s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alvah (s)—347 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwut ; 800 cwts wheat, Mohunlall Mugunlall ; 3,200 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 960 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bretton Hall (s)—10 cases cardamoms, Abdool Hajee Ahmed.
Cathay (s)—1,716 bales cotton, 188 bales senna leaves, 200 bales coir yarn and 110 cases tea, The P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tebe (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cathay (s)—45 bales senna leaves, the P. and O. Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·886
Temperature of the Air .... 82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 76·5
Dew Point .... 74·4
Relative humidity of Air .... ·783
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).. 1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.).. 89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m) .... 74·8
General Direction of Wind* .....ESE, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 137
*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Ogilvie, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 21.

Fletcher, Capt., Ord. Dept., from leave, from England.
Mallings, Surgn., from leave, from England.
Lloyd, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Tandy, Surgn., from leave, from England.
Dawson, Col., R. A., on leave, from Coonoor.

OCTOBER 22.

White, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Jutogh.
Westropp, Major, late 68th L. I., on retirement, from Landoor.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Wheeler, Lieut., 2nd Battn. Lancashire Regt., on duty, to Neemuch.

OCTOBER 22.

Watson, Major, 1st Battn. Worcestershire Regt., on duty, to Nusserabad.
Corkery, Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Graham, Qr.-mr., 2nd Battn. Norfolk Regt., on leave, to Subathu.
Ruggles, Sub. Inspr. of Army Schools on duty, to Poona.
Forster, Lieut., E. Yorkshire Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Barclay, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Poona.
Murtagh, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Poona.
Johnstone, Lieut., 2nd Battn. Hampshire Regt., on duty, to Bangalore.

OCTOBER 23.

Laughton, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Booldana.
Hewett, Lieut., Staff Corps, to join, to Rawal Pindee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 21st October, 1881.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Capt. W. H. D. Jones, Squad. Officer, Offg. 3rd Squad. Comdr., to be 3rd Squad. Comdr., vice Capt. Owen, appointed Asst. Colr., Salt Rev.

11th Regiment N. I.—Surgn. J. W. T. Anderson to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgn.-Major Boustead, appointed to the Offg. medical charge 16th N. I.

16th Regiment N. I.—Surgn.-Major R. Boustead, Offg. in medical charge 11th N. I., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgn.-Major Kiernander, transferred to the Civil Dept.

19th Regiment N. I.—Maj. M. F. Coussmaker, Wing Officer 12th N. I., Offg. Comdr. 16th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr.

Purandhur Sanitarium.—Surg.-Major H. M. Macbeth, A. M. D., to the medical charge, vice Surgn.-Major J. W. Purefoy, M. D., returning to England.

Lieut. G. Duberly, 2nd Battn. Royal Sussex Regt. (Offg. Officer and Qr.-Mr. 12th N. I.), is attached to the 21st N. I., on probation.

Memorandum.—The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols :—

Thomas Nelson Holberton, R. A. (late Bombay), dated 24th Aug., 1881.

Maurice Edward Covey Stoker, R. A., dated 30th Aug., 1881.

The Supdt. of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The Inspg. Vety. Surgn. is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The undermentioned Medl. officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian Troopship Malabar on the 28th instant.

Bgde.-Surgn. F. W. Moore and Surg.-Major T. B. Reid, W. S. M. Price, and M. Anthony, M.D.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified :—

Maj. E. V. Stace, S. C., 2nd Asst. Pol. Resdt., Aden (acting 2nd in Command, Savantwari Local Corps, 17th Oct., 1881.

Capt. W. Coles, S. C., Wing Officer 15th N. I., 18th Oct., 1881.

Lieut. G. E. Walter, S. C., Qr.-mr 19th N. I., dated 15th October, 1881.

Mr. G. Ruggles, Sub-Inspr. of Army Schools, having been posted to the Bombay Presidency, is directed to join the Poona Circle, vice Sub-Inspr., J. E. Cartwright, transferred to the Home Estabt.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Belgaum District, Order dated 4th July, 1881, appointing Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, 89th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer at Kolapur.

Dated 9th July, 1881, appointing Lieut. C. I. Fry, 2nd Battn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer at Kolapur, vice Lieut. Cahusac, leaving the Station.

North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—Regimental Order, dated 11th October, 1881, appointing Lieut. W. F. Trevelyan to act as Inspr. to the Battn. during the temporary absence of Lieut. G. A. S. Dupuis, with effect from 11th Oct., 1881.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—Regtl. Order, dated 11th Oct. 1881, appointing Lieut. A. Gordon Squad Officer, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties with effect from the 5th idem, vice Lieut. Pringle, proceeded on furlough.

16th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 14th Oct., 1881, directing Lieut.-Col. W. G. Trevor, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Major M. F. Coussmaker to revert to his appointment as Offg. Wing Comdr.

23rd Regiment N. I.—Regtl Order dated 14th Sept., 1881 appointing Lieut. R. I. Scallon, Adjt., to officiate as Qr.-Mr. and as Wing Comdr. (in addition to his own duties) no other officer being available.

With reference to regimental orders 6th N. I., dated 21st March and 14th April last, confirmed in G. O. C. No. 171 of 25th March and No. 219 of 22nd April, 1881, respectively, the appointment of Major M. F. Coussmaker to officiate as Wing Comdr. and as 2nd in Command respectively, in addition to his duties as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—East Yorkshire 2nd Battalion.—Capt. A. Bowels to remain in England from 30th July, 1881, to 30th July, 1882, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 18.

The C-in-C In India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

16th N I.—Capt C. Egan, S C lately employed in the Mily. Accts. Dept., and whose services have been replaced at H E's disposal, to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Clare, on furlough, or until further orders.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Lieut.-Col. B. A. Combe, Depy Asst Qrmr.-Genl., is attached for special duty to the Viceroy's camp at Agra. On the breaking up of the camp he will proceed at the public expense to Calcutta for duty with Army Head Quarters.

Mjor E. T. Hume, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Simla to Lucknow, and rejoin C Baty. C Bgde.

Major M. H. Court, Genl. List Cavy., is posted to Delhi, for general duty, and directed to join on the expiry of his present leave.

With reference to G. O. C. C., dated the 14th Sept. 1881, page 584, Capt R. D. B. Rutherford, 1st Batn York and Lancaster Regt, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at depôt.

Capt and Local Major R. H. Ross, late 2nd Batn Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), is directed to proceed to England at once, travelling at the public expense.

Surg Major G. Andrew, Army Medl Dept. is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 10th to the 15th Oct., 1881, both days inclusive, an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on privilege leave.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt H. B. Harward 1st Batn ; Capt. & Bt. Lt.-Col. G. de C. Morton, 2nd Batn.

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

High Proficiency in Urdu.—Surg. G. S. A. Ranking, M. B., Indian Medl. Dept. ; Lieut. E. E. Taylor, 18th N. I.

Higher Standard in Hisdustani.—Lieuts. W. D. Thompson, 1st Bl. R. Irish Rifles, on probn. 1st B. C. J. G. Turner, R. A., on probation. 8th Bl. Cavy. N. C. Perkins, 1st Bn. Wiltshire Regt. on probn. 16th N. I. J. Lampen, 1st Bn. Wiltshire Regt. on probn. 32nd N. I. E. K. E. Spence, 1st Bn. South Lancashire Regt, on probn. 35th N. I. G. A. Hay, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., on probn. 44th N. I. C. D. Phillott, 1st Bn. South Lancashire Regt.

Surg. C. W. Owen, C. I. E., in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Head Quarters Staff and Establishment, remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Army Head Quarters.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Lieut.-Gov. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. W. Bagshaw of his commission as Capt. of "B" Company of the Darjeeling V. R. C.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr., Dinagepore, is appointed to act temporarily in the Second Grade of Mags. and Collrs. at Rangpore.

Mr. A. Burooah, Offg Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. Dinagepore, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Depy. Mag. and Depy. Collr. in charge of the Nowada Div. of the Gya Dist. returned from the leave granted to him under the order of the 6th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

Mr. W. H. Page, Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. is posted to the Sudder Station of the Balasore Dist. on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. Page is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Mag. and Depy Collrs.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Asst. Mag. and Collr., 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to officiate in the First Grade of Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. with effect from the 1st inst.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, Dist. and Session Judge, Rungpore, reported his return from furlough on the 9th inst.

Mr. F. H. Hardinge, Offg. Joint-Mag and Depy. Collr. is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Div. of the district of Durbhunga.

Mr. G. K. Lyon, Offg Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. in charge of the Sub-division of Sewan and Copalgunge, in the district of Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. H. Rattray, Depy. Mag. and Depy. Collr., in charge of the Girid division of the Hazaribagh district is vested with powers of a Collr. under Act X of 1870 in that division.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Dist. and Sessions Judge of Mimensing, is allowed leave up to the end of Nov. next.

Mr. T. D. Brighton, Joint Mag and Depy. Collr, Howrah, is appointed to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, or until further orders.

Police.—7th October—Col. W. T. Fagan, Offg. Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, is allowed leave for twenty days.

Mr. C. Jennins, Asst. Inspr.-Genl of Railway Police, is allowed leave for one week.

Mr. J. C. Stack, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to the district of Hazareebagh.

Mr. F. A. Fullerton, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Hazareebagh, is transferred to the district of Monghyr.

The Reverend F. T. S. Dyer, Chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month.

Dr. G. Watt, Offg. Principal, Krishnaghur College, is appointed to officiate in the Second Class of the Bengal Edl. Service, vice Mr. G. Bellett, with effect from the 20th May 1881.

Mr. A. Ewbank, Offg. Principal, Patna College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. Van Someren Pope, Offg. Principal, Dacca College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A. C. Edwards, Offg., Principal, Rajshahye College is confirmed is that appointment.

Mr. W. B. Livingstone, Offg. Principal, Berhampore College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. C. F. S. Innes, Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, has been granted by the R. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Surgn. D. W. D. Comins is appointed to officiate until further orders, as Civil Surgn. of Jessore.

Mr. W. H. Page, Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr., Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Mag. of the First Class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. C. A. Mills, Asst. Engr., First Grade, Bhagulpore Divn., is granted privilege leave for three months.

With reference to notification No. 305 of the 11th instant, the undermentioned Asst. Engrs. First Grade, are posted to the divisions specified opposite their names :—

Mr. M. J. Monckton, Gunduck Divn. Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Buxar Divn.

Mr. C. W. Odling, Ex. Engr., First Grade, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., for special duty.

Mr. J. Barron, Ex. Engr., Third Grade, is appointed to be Ex. Engr. of the Arrah Divn., with effect from the 1st Oct. 1881.

Mr. R. O. Cloyton, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public Service from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the Balasore Divn.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HYDE—STERNSEHER.—October 21st, at the Synagogue, by the Revd. Ch. Go[l]stein, and October 22nd, at the Free Church, Bombay, by the Revd. R. Jeffrey, Dr. William Hyde, Indian Marine Department, to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. David Sternseher.—Austrian papers please copy.

DEATH.

RATANBAI.—Oct. 23, at Girgaum Back-road, Bai Ratanbai, mother of Messrs. Sorabjee Merwanjee Master and Maneckjee Merwanjee Dadina, aged 87 years. The funeral ceremony will take place this afternoon (Monday) at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURAND—October 8th, at Simla, Mrs. H. M. Durand, of a daughter.

ELDER—October 19th, at Royapooram, the wife of Dr. William Elder, of a daughter.

THORNTON—October 17th, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Captain Arthur Thornton, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

DEATHS.

MOONEY—October 18th, at Allahabad, Leslie Hanks, aged 31 years.

TEYEN.—October 16th, at Lucknow, Lewis Teyen aged 74 years and 11 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*** "AGENTS WANTED."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1881.

PERHAPS few of the European inhabitants of Aden, past or present, have been aware of the existence within three marches of a hill well adapted for use as a sanitarium during the six months of hot weather lasting from April to the end of September. About 10° westward of north lies the mountain called by the Arabs Zoobeiyat, which is apparently a spur thrown out to the south of the high table-land, and attains an altitude of six thousand feet above the sea, rising on the east and west almost perpendicularly from the plain which lies below its summit some 3,000 feet. As regards climate, the air in June, July, and August is kept clear by frequent thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rains, which, however, seldom last more than a few hours, and invariably pass off before nightfall. The thermometer at night goes down to 45°, and in the daytime seldom exceeds from 80° to 90° in the sun. The hill is almost flat-topped, except on the east side, where on the highest point a Wali is situated of recent erection, being the tomb of a Sayyid named Hasan, who was much respected in the surrounding districts. This white landmark is visible nearly all round the compass, and can be seen from Aden on a clear day. Coffee, wild figs, tamarinds, and several kinds of beautiful flowers grow on Zoobeiyat, the area of which is stated to be about two square miles, of which one-half is under cultivation, the remainder consisting of huge boulders of rock affording good foundation for houses. There are three known approaches to the hill : one to the eastward, fit only for goats ; one to the southward, which could easily be made accessible to beasts of burden ; and one from Zhali on the north side, which could also be rendered easy of ascent. The districts of Zhali and Kaataba could furnish supplies, ghee, wheat, jowari, pulse, indian-corn, bajri, radishes, and other vegetables being obtainable at 25 per cent. below Aden prices. The country teems with cattle and sheep ; fowls can also be purchased in abundance ; water of excellent quality is found in wells on the top, as also in springs on the sides of the mountain. The inhabitants of the surrounding districts are specially well-disposed towards the English, whom they look upon as their protectors from the oppressions of the neighbouring Turkish *régime*. Arms are never carried except on a journey. The actual distance from Aden to Zoobeiyat is sixty-five miles, which could be broken into three easy stages : the first Al Houtah, the second somewhere near Rahah, and the last at Al Jimil. As regards these halting places, a bungalow already exists at the first, and for a small outlay rest-houses could be constructed at the other two. The best mode of travelling would be by palkee slung between two camels, called by the Persians "takht-rowân ;" with fair camels four to five miles an hour could be accomplished in this manner. The invalids belonging to the European garrison, as well as about one-fourth (in turn) of the British troops, could be located on Zoobeiyat during the six months of hot weather ; if barracks cannot be afforded, tents might be thatched in, as is done in India. The company of Sappers, instead of remaining comparatively idle in Aden, during the cold weather might be beneficially employed in improving the communications, not only between Aden and the hill above spoken of, but on all the kafila routes within our protectorate, many of which are difficult to traverse simply owing to large stones, which the attendants of kafilas are too lazy to put on one side ; here and there a ramp of a few feet would, in many cases, obviate a delay of four or five hours. One very important point requires to be noticed, namely, that Zoobeiyat lies within the territory of a chief in subsidiary alliance with Government ; it is nominally owned by some Sayyids, whose avarice would be easily appeased by a few thousand rupees. The political advantages of a British settlement being located in that neighbourhood would have a tranquillising effect on the surrounding districts ; it would help to overawe the predatory Bedouins of the plains, while it induced the peacefully-disposed and labouring sections of the Arab community to indulge in cultivation and the practice of their rude though useful manufactures. Much more could be said from the political point of view ; but what more nearly concerns us is the propriety of availing ourselves of the advantages which providence has placed at our disposal to render service in Aden to the British officer and soldier less monotonous, irksome, and unhealthy than at present. The native soldier does not dislike his period of expatriation in the settlement : he receives extra pay ; he is served out with rations which he not only finds enough for his food, but also has some over to sell ; his wife and children can work as coffee-cleaners and labourers, earning from five to ten rupees a month—almost continuous employment—indigenous labour not being either so willingly rendered or efficiently performed. It is to be hoped that this may meet the eye of some one in authority who, residing on the lofty heights of Mahableshwur, Simla, or the Neilgherries, has room in his heart for one spark of pity for the sweltering misery of dwellers in the plains of Arabia, intensified as it is at Aden, owing to the heat engendered from the lava mountains of the extinct volcano, during a hot weather which lasts six months.

THE article of Lord Derby in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Irish Land Act has produced uncomfortable sensations both among the admirers and among the opponents of that piece of legislation. Perhaps on this account the opinion of the noble lord is not less likely to be worth consideration. Lord Derby is a man of phlegmatic mind and cautious disposition. It is a moot point whether his caution comes from hesitation or from circumspection. In the former case it would merely imply the absence of certain knowledge, while in the latter case it would be a valuable index and a safe reference. Without stopping to weigh the arguments for and against these views of Lord Derby's intellectual capacities, it may be said that the article in the *Nineteenth Century* gives much internal proof that it has been carefully thought out. The general conclusion of the noble lord is highly unsatisfactory. He declares that the Act has not settled the Irish agrarian difficulty, and is not likely to settle it, but at the same time that it contains so much justice and equity that if the Irish are not satisfied with it, the conscience of England will feel perfectly at ease if the necessity of putting down Irish discontent with the strong hand should unfortunately arise. Naturally this sort of double-barrelled conclusion is displeasing to two influential parties. The believers in the Bill, though they may be pleased to hear that after such a measure the Irish ought to be grateful, if they are not, cannot rejoice to be told that the Irish will not be pacified nevertheless. On the other hand, the disbelievers in Mr. Gladstone's last measure of remedial legislation accept the admission that the Land Act is a failure as regards Irish opinion, but decline to abandon their original position, that the Land Act was never calculated to improve the situation in any material degree. One curious assertion which Lord Derby has been led to make has caused a good deal of comment. "If the Irish land question," he says, "were to be really settled, we should at once have to face a direct demand for home-rule." Does this mean that Lord Derby affects to be rather glad that the Irish have still an agrarian grievance to trouble them and prevent them from pushing the agitation for a national parliament ? Is it not more probable that the sense of unredressed grievances will greatly stimulate the cry for home-rule ? Is it not the fact that Mr. Parnell said everywhere that the imperfect character of the Land Act was a proof of the incapacity of the Imperial Legislature to deal with purely Irish affairs ? The *Morning Post*, which is now the accepted organ of the Conservative party, since the *Standard* has adopted an intermediate attitude, resolutely declares in reply to Lord Derby that "the truth of the matter seems to us rather to be both that the Land Act has failed, and that the demand for the abolition of English rule in Ireland is making itself heard and felt by all the means and agencies of Irish popular agitation." It is certainly the fact that at the Land League Convention in Dublin, which was attended by some twelve hundred elected delegates from all parts of Ireland, the demands for "the abolition of English rule" were unceasing, and it would be hard to discover any grounds for supposing that the home-rule movement has developed any agitation more favourable than itself to the English connexion.

On the other hand Liberals of high authority believe that Lord Derby has taken a pessimist view of the operation of the Land Act, and they predict with confidence that when the Irish tenants see the great benefits to be derived from the decisions of the Land Commission, they will hasten to seek the intervention of that powerful court. The Irish correspondent of the *Standard*, for instance, expresses the belief that the Land Commission will reduce rents at least 25 per cent. all round, and that such a reduction will fill the peasantry with satisfaction and gratitude. The prophecy is challenged both from the side of the Land League and the landowners. "Impossible," cry the Land Leaguers, "the Land Commission is too favourable to the landlords to do anything of the kind ; though if it reduced rents 50 per cent., it would not be too much." The landowners again exclaim, "Impossible ! Reduce rents by 25 per cent ! But then it would have been more honest for the Legislature to have simply passed a decree of confiscation turning us out of our lands. There are very few Irish landowners whom a reduction of 25 per cent. will not drive into the Encumbered Estates Court, and the glut of the market by the consequent multitude of sales will practically reduce the value of land to zero. If 25 per cent. is deducted as a general rule from Irish rents, there is an end of the landed gentry of Ireland." On which side will the ultimate truth be found ? If rents are not greatly reduced, the Land League will be supported by the overwhelming mass of the tenantry in declaring the Land Act a sham ; and if the rents are greatly reduced, the landlords of Ireland are ruined men.

It is no wonder that the mind of Lord Derby should be embarrassed before the ambiguities of such a problem. It is terribly hard to recast the social condition of a nation in a day. Meantime what appears to be most certain is, that the landowners instinctively cling to every legal defence of their position which is still left to them, and the last concessions of the Government to the House of Lords have allowed the landowners to remain in possession of one legal defence of the most tremendous efficacy. Though evictions under the Act, even for non-payment of rent, will not so completely root up the tenant's interest as to deprive him of his right of going to the Land Court for fixing his rent previous to selling his tenant right for whatever it may bring, another process of ordinary law, *when set in motion against a tenant in arrear*, simply places the landlord in complete ownership of the defaulting tenant's holding without a single obligation to the tenant. If instead of issuing an ejectment process, the landowner proceeds against his tenant as an ordinary creditor against an ordinary debtor, and demands that the assets of the tenant shall be sold for what they may bring in satisfaction of the debt, the tenant cannot appeal for any previous fixing of a fair rent, and the tenant right, if any, is completely extinguished by the landowner becoming the purchaser of the tenant's interest. The landowner will then be entirely free from the burthen of having a "present tenancy" upon his land, and can either cultivate the holding himself, or lease it out on ordinary contract terms to a new tenant. It is calculated that out of six hundred thousand tenants in Ireland, at least two-thirds—and these the smaller holders—are heavily in arrear, and as these arrears can be as easily made the subject of an insolvency sale as of a process in ejectment, it follows that four hundred thousand tenants can be sold out summarily without any possibility of the Land Act coming into play so far as they are concerned. The Irish party had obtained as a concession that this power of the landowner as an ordinary creditor should be suspended for six months, in order to allow of the tenants getting their rents fixed at a fair rate under the Act. In submission to the House of Lords, however, this concession was revoked, and the landowners of Ireland can now legally clear their lands of every tenant in arrear without waiting for any fixing of fair rents whatever. The resulting situation is desperate in the extreme. Both landowners and tenants are banded together in desperate defence of their respective interests. The landlords fear a rent reduction which will ruin them. The tenants fear being sold out for arrears long before rents can be reduced. The French say *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*, and the *premier pas* of the Land Act is the terrible difficulty.

IT is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will avail itself of the opportunity which now presents itself for making an appointment which, while strictly in accordance with the principle insisted on by the Secretary of State, will have this further advantage over some other appointments lately made on the same principle, that it will advance to an honourable and lucrative post the man most fitted and best entitled to hold it. Mr. Bhandarkar, as a native of India, fulfils the requirements of the rule on the observance of which the Secretary of State has of late been so strongly insisting. As a Sanscrit scholar whose reputation is not confined to this Presidency, nor even to this continent, but is acknowledged and respected in those Teutonic climes which some appear to think best suited for the cultivation of ancient Oriental learning, he must be admitted to be no unworthy successor of those eminent Germans who have been among us for the last twenty years, learning much, teaching little, and finally retiring, after a few years labour here, with a collection of Sanscrit manuscripts made in British India, to some university town in the Vaterland, there to subsist on a pension drawn from the revenues of this country, and to smile in conscious superiority at the thought that every German town possesses a finer collection of Sanscrit writings than any British university. Lastly, as a faithful and diligent teacher of his young countrymen in our University here for a period of some seventeen years, and in a position lower than his talents and industry merit, Mr. Bhandarkar may justly claim, almost as of right, to be advanced to the Professorship in the Deccan College soon about to be vacated by the retirement of Dr. Kielhorn. We should not have been tempted thus to violate our usual rule of not discussing the merits of candidates for an appointment still under consideration, had it not been for a paragraph lately published by our local contemporary, the effect, if not the purpose, of which is distinctly misleading. The paper in question says : "Dr. Haug left Bombay some years ago, Dr. Bühler left last year, Dr. Kielhorn is on the eve of departure, and unless another Professor be obtained from Germany before he goes, Sanscrit instruction in this Presidency will be virtually given over to the native pupils who have been taught all they know by these three eminent German Orientalists." When Dr. Haug, the first of this Teutonic dynasty, landed in India, Mr. Bhandarkar was already engaged in the work of instructing, not of learning, at the Deccan College. His learning was derived from no eminent German Orientalist, but from native pundits of the old school ; and, so far from his being indebted to Dr. Haug for instruction, the contrary would rather appear to be the case, for when Dr. Haug published his chief Indian work, the *Aitareyâ Brâhmana*, Mr. Bhandarkar reviewed it in an article which threw so much additional light on the subject, that the Berlin scholar, Weber, eagerly reproduced it in his *Indische Studien*. Since then Mr. Bhandarkar, by many contributions to learned publications, has established, as firmly in Europe as in Asia, his right to a high place in the first rank of those who have won distinction by their knowledge of Sanscrit literature and antiquities. We believe we are doing the "three eminent German Orientalists" named by our contemporary no injustice when we say that, however high the reputation they deservedly enjoy as philologists and grammarians, they are not, in the knowledge of Sanscrit literature and antiquities, the equals of Mr. Bhandarkar, who is one of the very few Oriental scholars, in any country, yet able to find the weak places in Goldstücker's armour. To Mr. Bhandarkar has been paid the high and rare compliment of enrolment as an honorary member both by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and by the branch society in this city. The Bombay Government itself, when some years ago it was called on to select a representative at the Oriental Congress, paid Mr. Bhandarkar the compliment, which all then admitted he had justly earned, of nominating him in the first instance. Yet this is the man over whose head, apparently, a contemporary would gladly see advanced some young German philologist who would seek to make his appointment here but a stepping-stone for preferment at home, and whose interest in India and the Indian universities must always rather be that of the mercenary than of the alumnus.

So it appears that the Oriental Telephone Company does not intend that the three hundred rupees subscription which it asked for as annual fee for the Bombay Telephone Exchange is to cover the charges for the use of its system in Bombay. The three hundred rupees will only give the subscriber the use of one part of the system, namely, that of the Fort. There are to be other local sections—one, for instance, on Malabar Hill, one in Mazagon, and so on. For the use of these sections, individually or collectively, another annual subscription must be paid. If this formed part of the original plan, it ought to have been frankly stated in the circulars asking the public to subscribe to the new Telephone Exchange, but no hint of the kind was given. Emphasis was laid upon the fact that the three hundred rupees fee for the proposed Exchange was very moderate, and the public were allowed to infer that for the payment of that sum they would have the unrestricted use of the new Bombay Telephone Exchange. It now turns out that they are to have nothing of the kind ; and they would manifestly have been left still in ignorance of the real state of the case, had we not pointed out that the one mile radius spoken of in an incidental kind of way in the circulars issued, would not bring the outlying parts of the city within reach of the Exchange. We can only acquit the projectors of disingenuousness towards the public by supposing that the idea of the establishment of Telephone Exchanges in other local centres to be connected with the Fort Exchange has been in a great measure an afterthought, and that it only took distinct shape in their minds when we pointed out that a toy system which failed to bring the different quarters of the town into communication with each other would be of little practical use, and would only lead to disappointment and ultimate failure. The best thing the company can do now is to issue an amended circular giving full information as to the plans by which it is proposed to establish the telephone system throughout Bombay, and stating in distinct terms the whole charge which will be made to the public for the use of it.

THE Telegraph Department have supplied a number of merchants and others in Bombay with telephone wires and instruments during the last six months. They undertake to supply any one with a telephone wire at the rate of Rs. 108 per mile per annum, and such a wire connecting, say, Malabar Hill and the Fort, will have the advantage of being quite private. It is said—we know not with what degree of truth—that there can be no secrecy in the Exchange system, although it will have many distinct and obvious advantages of another kind. The private wire is of course always available, while it is not at all unlikely that subscribers may have sometimes to wait an hour or two before they can communicate by the Exchange. This latter inconvenience will not be of much moment in the generality of cases, but it is certain that in London, New York, and other places many people are giving up the Exchange and adopting private wires. Such wires have been used for some time in Bombay at the lighthouse, the Observatory, Prince's Dock, and by the Port Trust, the P. and O. Company, the British India Company, Sassoon and Co., Graham and Co., &c. The Telegraph Department, it appears, is able to supply any number of private wires that may be required in Bombay.

THE fact that some months ago a number of new telegraph offices were opened in different parts of Bombay, and that a message of six words can now be sent to any part of the island for four annas, will, perhaps, not do the new Telephone Company much good. Large numbers of four-anna messages are sent by the natives. Our own opinion is that there is ample scope in Bombay for the private telephones, for the four-anna telegraph messages, and for the Telephone Exchange. But the company which is about to establish the Exchange must not fancy that an incomplete system will do any good, or that the public is at all disposed to believe that the Oriental Telephone Company possesses a monopoly in telepones.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has given his opinion upon the subject of competition for traffic from Northern India between the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway companies. His Excellency considers that the prominent points in the correspondence submitted to him are the proposed assimilation of rates in respect of the two existing railway routes from Delhi and Agra to Bombay, the proposed "pooling" arrangement for the division of freights of what is to be considered competitive traffic, and the equalisation of rates between Delhi and Howrah and Delhi and Bombay. Having regard to the great difference in mileage between the Ahmedabad and Jubbulpore routes from Delhi to Bombay, and the fact that the rate for the short distance could not be made remunerative for a route 889 miles longer, the Government have wisely decided not to entertain the idea of assimilating the rates. This, in our opinion, puts the matter, to a certain extent, on a fair basis. It is not, perhaps, unreasonable, considering that the Government have, in the interests of the taxpayers, to see that State and guaranteed lines are not injured by entering into an unprofitable competition. But the Government do not appear to make due allowance for the difference of mileage between Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Calcutta, although Bombay is about 200 miles nearer than Calcutta to Delhi. The Governor-General in Council rules, in fact, that the principle of equalisation of rates from Delhi and Agra to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay must form the basis of consideration of all charges in the through rates of all traffic between these several places. The natural advantages possessed by Bombay, however, must in time prove too strong for Calcutta, which not only lies at a greater distance than Bombay from the grain-producing districts in the north, but is at great disadvantage in the matter of distance from the consuming markets of Europe.

RANKERS.

ALTHOUGH no friend of Cardwell's system and an enemy to the abolition of purchase, yet it is difficult to pass over a letter such as appeared in the columns of one of your contemporaries of the 7th instant, without correcting a wrong impression which might very naturally be formed by those who know but little of promotion from the ranks. The fact of two non-commissioned officers, whose names appear in *Burke's*, having lately obtained commissions, and the broader fact that in the majority of cases commissions from the ranks are obtained by those who, having received a gentleman's education, for some reason or other—perhaps failure in examination—have joined the ranks, is apt to impress the non-thinker with the idea that the giving of commissions to rankers is a pure matter of jobbery ; and that as there are but few except gentlemen's sons who obtain admission into the commissioned ranks, this should not be held out as an inducement to enlist. This is a mistake ; for the hope of gaining a commission is held out to induce a better class of men to take service in the ranks. It was never expected, except in very exceptional cases, that unless a man was of a superior class, he would prove himself fit for promotion. A ploughman or costermonger joining the ranks would hardly do so through any hope or expectation of gaining this, the greatest prize. If then we acknowlege the fact that it is only the better educated few who can with any reason expect to rise to the rank of an officer, then is it not also natural that the cream of this few should be the ones selected for commissions ? A man may do his work as a private and non-commissioned officer in every way to the entire satisfaction of his commanding officer, and may have gained the certificate of education—by no means one of low standard—without which no man can be promoted, and yet his commanding officer would deserve very severe censure should he recommend him as the future companion of officers and commander of soldiers. It is not sufficient that a man should be a good non-commissioned officer ; he must also show very clearly that he would be able to maintain his position as an officer and gentleman. It does not do to bring men into this position whose mode of life is coarse, and whose conversation is made hideous by h's misplaced. There are two points to be taken into consideration : firstly, the man should be fit to become the companion of those with whom he will in future have to associate, and secondly, he should be a man likely to be respected thoroughly by the men under his command. There is no body of men so ready as officers to give a helping hand to a man climbing the ladder, but even they cannot be expected to take kindly to a man they would be ashamed or afraid of in society ; and he, finding that he was shunned by his companions, would soon become morose and discontented, and the natural consequence would be that he would begin to hate his profession, and a good non-commissioned officer would have been turned into a bad officer. As for Tommy Atkins, he has a rooted dislike to the ranker who is not a gentleman, and many is the hard nickname bestowed upon him in the barrack-room. No, the conditions of the English service are not such as to admit of uneducated men being raised to the position of an officer. There are more gentlemen in the ranks of our army than is generally supposed, and surely it is not a matter of wonder that it should be from among them that the recipients of the prizes should be chosen. It is a general rule that when a gentleman joins the ranks he either makes a first-rate soldier or a very bad one ; in the former case why should he not receive a commission ? in the latter he never does. Does the fact of his having been unable to pass a severe competitive examination preclude the posibility of his becoming a good officer ? Have we not many now amongst our best officers who came in under the old system, and could no more have passed the examination now required than the test for the Indian Civil Service. Rest assured that there is many a good man kept out of the Army by this over-strict examination, and instead of censuring the authorities for allowing some of those who had the pluck and determination to go through an irksome probationership in the barrack-room to eventually gain commissions, let us rather hope that they may be encouraged, and that in future we may receive a larger supply of officers from among gentlemen who have joined the ranks. Depend upon it that if ever they prove themselves fitted for commissions, their influence during the time they are in the ranks will do those with whom they associate no harm, but will tend to raise the tone of the profession.

At present our Army is officered essentially by gentlemen, and the higher the education of the private and non-commissioned officer is raised, so the necessity for having gentlemen to command them becomes greater. A gentleman becomes no less a gentleman by passing through the ranks ; and depend upon it, he must have passed four or five steady years before he receives a commission,—and this alone shows his fitness for the rank. But should we indiscriminately promote men, simply because they were excellent non-commissioned officers, then our officers would cease to be what they are, and in place of the family brotherly feeling existing in regiments, they would be split up into cliques, and another step in the wrong direction would be accomplished. As to the behaviour of these young sprigs of nobility while in the ranks, what great harm is there if they should nod familiarly to their officers, and visit the mess surreptitiously. We fail to discover it ; and, as a matter of fact, such is not the case, and until the aspirant for a commission has attained his object he must be content to associate with his companions of the barrack-room or sergeant's mess, or live a solitary life. Let us not then grumble because the fittest receive commissions ; the warrant grades and the appointment of quarter-master are open to all, and these surely are prizes sufficiently tempting to offer to the classes from which the greater number of our recruits are obtained.

JINKS.

THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 17.

OUR cool season has begun and the residents are rapidly returning from the hills ; our deserted roads are again filling with carriages, equestrians, and pedestrians. For a time the roads, in the early morning, will be enlivened by robust arrivals from the hills, who seem to have pleasure in taking, in the plains, the morning walk which, when mountain breezes could be enjoyed, must have been exhilarating and delightful ; but the habit formed in the mountains is soon discontinued in Lahore. The air is cool, but it is still ; there is very rarely any wind at all, and consequently the hot season is terribly oppressive, whilst the cold penetrates but is not bracing.

The Multan riots have at last come to an end ; the authorities have given the Hindus time to consider certain terms, and as the Governor-General in Council has framed these terms, they will be sure to impress the Hindus with the conviction that further opposition is useless. The Hindu temple and the mosque are both within the fort, and Government rightly claim full control over all that takes place there. The local authorities had clearly no right to offer any terms for the settlement of the dispute between the two parties, and it is fortunate that the Government of India can so easily get rid of the consequences of their local officers' indiscretion, in giving the Hindus permission to raise the spire of their temple to a height it never before had, and for this reason alone, leaving out religious prejudices, making it an eyesore to the Mahomedans. The city of Multan has been governed by Mahomedans since the 7th century. After being in the possession of Arabs, Moghuls, and Afghans, it fell into Runjeet Singh's hands in 1818, after several attacks. The Sikh King was determined to take the place, but the old Afghan Nawab, Muzuffar Khan, who had ruled the Multanis for nearly forty years, made a very tough fight of it. He held the fort with 2,000 men for nearly five months against Runjeet Singh's army of 20,000. Bribery and losses in assaults reduced his small force to about 300 men ; and in the last assault Muzuffar Khan sallied out with his eight sons at the head of this small body, and all stood, sword in hand resolved to fight, to the death. The Afghans refused quarter ; but they killed so many in this hand to hand fight, that the Sikhs drew back and opened fire on the little force with their matchlocks. "Come on like men," shouted the Afghans, "and let us fall in fair fight." The Sikhs, however, were not ready to accept such terms as these, and so Muzuffar Khan and five of his sons were slain ; one was severely wounded in the face ; the two remaining accepted quarter and were saved. The Sikh commander treated his enemies generously, and took one of the three sons left alive on his elephant, and conducted him with all honour to his own tent. Few of the garrison escaped with their lives. The city was given up to plunder, and after a short time the Sikh commander withdrew to Lahore, leaving a garrison of 600 men in the fort. One of the Sikh Governors of Multan had also charge of the province. He induced the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts to settle in Multan, and he greatly improved the revenue and developed the resources of the country by making in the Multan district a canal 300 miles in length. This worthy Governor, named Sawan Mal, who was appointed Governor in 1829, died in 1844, and his son, Mulraj, succeeded him. The advance of the British to Lahore led to the placing of a Political Agent at Multan, after Mulraj had resigned in favour of Sirdar Khan Sing Man. At the siege and capture of Multan, which followed soon after in consequence of the murder of the Political Agent and his assistant, the Hindu temple and the mosque were both injured ; and as soon as the annexation of Multan and the rest of the Punjab had been completed, orders were issued to restore these two buildings to the same condition as before the siege. The local authorities recently allowed the Hindus, contrary to these orders, to raise the spire of their temple t[illegible]re commanding height than before, with th[illegible]t is now the cause of much anxiety. The Hindus, however, insist that their ill-feeling towards the Mahomedans was not aroused by the latter's objection to the additions to be made to the Hindu temple, but they say the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Roe, has allowed the Mahomedans to set at defiance the Act specially applicable to the Punjab, which lays down that "on no account ought beef to be exposed for sale in shops within the towns even though slaughtered outside, and Mussulmans should be severely punished for ostentatiously parading what they know will offend their Hindu neighbours." In April last a Mussulman was fined Rs. 5 for "ostentatiously parading" beef in the town of Multan. After this occurrence, the Hindus say, the Mahomedans commenced an agitation for the right to bring raw beef into the city, on the ground that as cooked beef has been allowed to be brought in for 25 years, raw beef might also be brought in. Now the Hindus say that even the sale of cooked beef in the city is illegal, and *à fortiori* to bring in raw beef is illegal. Instead of ordering the former regulations to be observed, Mr. Roe indiscreetly, on the 22nd April last, allowed the Mahomedans to bring in "beef," not stating whether it should be raw or cooked, but only that "the present practice of carrying beef covered shall continue." Mr. Roe has, apparently, not consulted Act IV. of 1872, in which there is a clause, 43, referring to the "slaughter of kine." It runs : "The slaughter of kine and the sale of beef shall not take place, except with the consent and subject to the rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Local Government." It is possible that the very strict regulations made by the Government of India at the time of the annexation of the Punjab have been infringed, without attracting the attention which the officials certainly should have given to any innovations. In a letter dated 10th April, 1849, from the Lahore Residency to the Assistant Commissioner, Multan, the Secretary to the Board of Administration laid particular stress upon the necessity of preventing the Mahomedans, who under Sikh rule had been prevented from indulging in the eating of beef, from lording it over the Hindus now that under a Christian conqueror they enjoyed equality of rights. The slaughter of kine was prohibited except at a distance of 300 yards from the boundaries of cities, towns, or villages, and even then away from any thoroughfare. Civil officers are directed to see to this, and they are told to take care that "on no account ought beef to be exposed in shops within the towns." These instructions, together with the Act of 1872, seem to bind the local authorities to regulations which they have no power to subvert ; and if they have done so, either through ignorance or carelessness, they should restore the laws they have allowed to be broken. We may smile at the folly and prejudice of the Hindu, but as Government has found it needful to preserve the peace of the districts by showing judicious consideration for the religious feelings of the people, the high officials should be very careful how they act when any difference occurs. The Government of India have the matter now under consideration, and they will, posssibly, discover faults in Mr. Roe's administration which that gentleman does not apparently now perceive. Mr. Roe threatens the Baboo newspaper published here, the *Tribune*, with prosecution for libel, but he must first obtain the sanction of Government, which will not be given unless there are strong grounds for the proceeding. The orders recently given by the Governor-General-in-Council, of which I sent you a telegram, refer only to the height of the spire of the Hindu temple, and it is probable that the Hindus will offer no objections to them ; but the beef question is still undecided, and it is doubtful if the ill-feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus will subside till the regulations of Government which have stood well for 32 years are again put in force. If any modification be necessary, the leading members of each community might be invited to express their wishes on the subject. The affair has reached a point when it is interesting to the whole of India.

Our water-works are not nearer completion than they were some time ago ; the reservoir is broken, and so completely wrecked that a new one must be constructed. Whatever blunders may have been made,—and there can be little doubt they are many and great,—the matter will be settled without much public discussion ; for we do not take keen interest in what our Municipality does. Their proceedings are periodically advertised, and get as much attention as advertisements of no particular interest to any one usually do ; but the members of our Corporation might meet a thousand times, but it is doubtful if anything they said would ever find a place in the columns of our local organ except as an advertisement. So that our somewhat dull life is not even enlivened by parish politics.

There is to be an exhibition here towards the end of the year of the arts and manufactures of the Punjab. At present the affair seems to excite only a half-hearted interest, though under the careful management of Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, who is well up in his subject, a good and interesting collection may be anticipated. But its success will depend chiefly on him.

We have had fever of a very virulent type this year, owing, probably, to the heavy fall of rain, and cholera has been among us, creating much alarm among Europeans. Fortunately nearly every one was away in the hills. But Amritsar, our very near neighbour, has been sorely visited by cholera and fever. The latter still prevails, and the mortality is very great. The desolation and misery that have overwhelmed the city are very great. The surrounding country has been under water for several months, and malaria has poisoned the air, and will not be got rid of for some time yet.

A SHORT TRIP.

THE following notes of a short trip in the "old country" may be of use to those who go to England on short leave. In thirteen days I passed through fifteen counties, and saw seven cathedrals and ten lakes. The first town was Lichfield, where the cathedral is the only particular object of interest. It is a country town, and not lively. In a few hours we get to Manchester—a smoky and disagreeable place to live in—in fact, a good place to live out of. On the Sunday I was there, Chief Justice Coleridge attended the cathedral in state, as he was holding the assize. Two hours more of railway takes one to Windermere, a charming place in fine weather, but it must be very dull in winter. A small steamer took us from one end of the lake to the other in thirty minutes. The pretty village of Ambleside is here, where the poet Wordsworth lived. From Windermere to Keswick we went by coach (twenty-two miles), passing lakes Grasmere, Rydal, and Thirlemere,—a very pleasant drive on a warm day. Keswick is prettily situated, but we did not stay there, proceeding to Carlisle, where the cathedral is worth a visit. Next day on to Edinburgh by the Caledonian Railway (passing Melrose). Edinburgh, called the modern Athens, is a fine town—chief objects of interest the castle and Holyrood Palace. From the Queen's Drive one has a good view of the surrounding country ; the cathedral is quite near, and not ornamental. After three days' time we went to lakes Katrine and Lomond by coach, steamer, and and rail. Lakes Vennachar and Achra, mentioned in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, are also near. The latter is called the "Queen of Scotch lakes." We returned by Berwick, Durham and York, which last town well be proud of its cathedral. The only other places of note were Peterborough and Oxford.

These few notes may induce others to see a good deal of their native country in a short time. In the south, Hastings is a place to be recommended.

V.

TROOPS FROM NATAL.

The first Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers (1-21st), which was to have proceeded to England in the Jumna, has been ordered to remain at Secunderabad until the arrival of the relieving regiment. The 2nd Battalion of this corps was to have come to India in the Serapis from Natal, but information has been received that that vessel has left Simon's Town without troops ; hence the detention of the 1st Battalion at Secunderabad.

With reference to the 14th Hussars, expected from Natal, the following orders have been issued by the Quartermaster-General :—

Quartermaster-General's Office, Poona, Oct. 20.

Circular Memorandum.

In continuation of this office No. 1733—3214 of 3rd instant, it is notified that the strength of the detachments 14th Hussars, from Natal, is as follows :—

1st detachment in transport Calabria, to arrive in Bombay on or about 17th November, 240 men, 220 horses.

2nd detachment in transport Hankow, to arrive in Bombay on or about 6th December, 120 men, 110 horses.

2. The detachments, after being equipped with carriage, tents, and establishments (regimental and hospital) will march for Secunderabad *via* Tanna, Khandala, Poona, and Sholapore.

3. Such portion of the Poona Field Column Carriage as may be available to be sent to Bombay, and will be relieved, as also establishments, at Sholapore.

4. Subsidiary arrangements to be made by the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District, in communication with the General Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes : "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

JUDGMENT IN THE DE BRETTON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 22.

Judgment in the appeal of the De Brettons and Ball was delivered to-day by Mr. Justice Wilson on behalf of himself and his colleagues. After giving a brief *resumé* of the case, they dismissed it on every point. The Court was satisfied that the judge who tried the case in no way misdirected the jury, and that there was nothing in his summing up calculated to mislead or unduly prejudice them. The prisoners had no ground of complaint. In conclusion, his Lordship said that the Court had not thought it necessary to call on the prosecuting counsel for a reply. The conviction and sentence were thereupon affirmed.

SIR DONALD STEWART ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 23.

The *Englishman* publishes a telegram from Dhansirmook that the steamer Kashmere, with the Commander-in-Chief's mules, was disabled for two days below Tezpore. The Lahore, with Sir Donald's horses, is also completely crippled below Gowhatty.

CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

Consequent on the death of Colonel Osborne, the following promotions have been made in the Political Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, Officiating Resident, Second Class, and Resident, Eastern States of Rajputana, has been confirmed in that appointment.

Colonel Mowbray Thompson, Political, Second Class, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman in the First Class.

Major Baylay, Political, Third Class, and Additional Political Agent, Kotah, has been promoted to the Second Class, but continues to hold his present appointment.

Captain Barr, Officiating Political, Second Class, has been made substantive *pro tempore, vice* Captain Baylay.

Major Wilson, Supernumerary Political, Third Class, has been brought on the permanent strength of that grade.

Major Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, officiates temporarily as Resident, Second Class, and as Resident at Gwalior.

Consequent on the departure of Sir J. Kirk on furlough, Captain Cooke, Officiating Political, Second Class, officiates in the First Class, and Captain Fraser, Officiating Political Third Class, as Political Agent Second Class.

THE VICEROY RETURNED TO SIMLA.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon and party returned this evening from the interior.

The party did not have much sport, but the weather was very enjoyable.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Land League has closed its offices in Dublin, and issued a manifesto urging firmness and passive resistance to the Government, and stating that, as a temporary measure, public meetings of the association will be abandoned.

THE ANTI-OPIUM SOCIETY.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday under the auspices of the Anti-Opium Society, at which the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, and others addressed the meeting. It was resolved that a deputation should wait upon Mr. Gladstone.

WRECK OF A BOMBAY STEAMER.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The steamer Clan Macduff, outward bound to Bombay, was totally wrecked off the Coast of Wales on Thursday night. A boat with three of the crew landed near Queenstown on Friday night, the remainder of the crew and passengers are missing.

SIR HAVELOCK ALLEN.

Sir Henry Havelock Allen has completely recovered from his recent severe illness.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Ireland is calming down, the Roman Catholic clergy having generally endorsed the opinions expressed by the Archbishop of Cashel in his late letter respecting the Land League Manifesto.

NEW ZEALAND.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 21.

The Governor of New Zealand has sent an ultimatum to the great Maori chief, Te Whiti, who has been urging the natives to acts of violence against the Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, OCT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Bancoora, homeward bound, left here last evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	79,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	37,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	1,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	542,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	72,000 „
„ „ Cotton in London	44,000 „

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ do.	6-9
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99
5 „ French Rentes	116¾
4 „ Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ „ „	90⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	100⅛
Bar Silver	51 13-16

Departures—Clan McDuff and Lizzie English.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, OCT. 23, 7-25 A. M.

French mail-steamer Saghalien, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Oct, 22, 11-7 P. M.—Cable Pernambuco Bahia interrupted. Service by land lines.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 23, 5-37 P. M.—Cable Lisbon Falmouth, Lisbon Vigo, and Vigo Camischa, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 21.

At 10 p.m.	77·8 Farht.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

At 6 a.m.	75·1
„ 10 a.m.	82·5
„ 2 p.m.	90·8
„ 4 p.m.	87·0
„ 10 p.m.	79·3

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23.

„ 6 a.m.	76·7
„ 10 a.m.	85·3
„ 2 p.m.	92·3
„ 4 p.m.	88·6

ACCORDING to present arrangements, we understand, Sir James Fergusson will arrive at Government House, Parell, on Saturday morning next, the P. and O. steamer Rome, with Mr. Grant-Duff on board, being expected on Sunday. A big breakfast will be given on Monday, when all available officers will be present to meet the new Governor of Madras.

WITH reference to a paragraph we reproduced from the *Jame Jamshed* on Saturday, we hear the fact is that Sir Mahdav Rao's son has been appointed only to the vacant post of Private Secretary to the Dewan at Baroda. The rest of the *Jame Jamshed's* report is, our informant says, utterly without foundation.

COLONEL WHITE, C.B., V.C., will leave India at the end of this month; but whether he will assume command of his regiment (the 2nd battalion Gordon Highlanders) in South Africa or in England is doubtful, as, the Boers having refused to ratify the Convention, and Mr. Gladstone having declared that the chief points must be enforced, circumstances may arise in which Sir Evelyn Wood would be justified in retaining in Natal the whole of the troops now under his command.

THE Quetta correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on October 20:—There appears to be no longer any doubt that Herat has fallen, and that Ayoub has fled to Persia. Farrah is unoccupied, and Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan has been ordered to proceed there with the troops he has with him in Pusht-i-Rud. The Amir's Mustaufi, Mir Mahomed Hussain, has also been sent with a small force to pacify the Jaghari Hazaras. It is said that the Amir has ordered the brothers of the ex-Wali Sher Ali and other Kandahar Sirdars to leave the country, and that the demolition of the ex-Wali's handsome house has been commenced.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Hyderabad on the 16th inst., says that great excitement prevailed in the city four or five days previously under the following circumstances:—A dispute arose between the two sons of Mookdum Jogh, a jemadar of Arabs, who died a short time ago. The matters in difference, which related to a division of the deceased's property, could not be easily settled, and were finally referred to Sir Salar Jung. The Minister decided in favour of the deceased's son by his first wife. The disappointed claimant thereupon raised a body of 500 Arabs with a view to attack Sir Salar Jung, who, on hearing of the secret preparations made against him, disbanded the Arabs, dismissing them from the service of the Government. Some troops and a battery of artillery were got ready for an emergency, and the intended tumult was stamped out under the vigorous measures taken by His Excellency. The excitement that prevailed in the city for two or three days then subsided.

THE operations of the Nagpur model farm during the year 1880-81, as described in the report recently submitted by the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, do not appear to have been very successful. And perhaps it is scarcely to be expected that the farm will succeed, so long as it is placed under three different superintendents in the course of a year. The Financial Statement appended to the report shows that while expenditure on the commercial crops had increased, the cash receipts of the farm declined, and "the Chief Commissioner cannot say that the farm operations for the year have been very successful." Something is being done in the direction of introducing improved machinery and agricultural implements amongst the native cultivators. During the year one of Messrs. Thompson and Mylne's patent sugar-cane mills was set up in the farm and worked very well, and as it is worked by a single pair of bullocks, it is thought likely to suit cultivators who grow small patches of cane. A number of light ploughs of the Kaisar pattern were made up at the farm workshops and distributed, and an objection to it on the score that it was a swing plough and required to be held by one person while the bullocks were driven by another was got over by fitting the plough with a beam and otherwise altering it slightly, so that one man can use it with ease.

THE programme of H. E. the Viceroy's autumn tour has been published, from which it appears that Lord and Lady Ripon will be accompanied by the Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department; Colonel Chesney, Secretary to Government, Military Department; Mr. H. W. Primrose, Private Secretary; Captain Lord William Beresford, V. C., Officiating Military Secretary; the Rev. H. S. Kerr, Chaplain; Captain Muir, and Lieuts. Brett, Perry, and Durand, Aides-de-Camp. Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, will join the party at Agra. Their Excellencies will leave Simla at 2 p.m. on the 1st November, reaching Umballa on the evening of the 2nd and Delhi on the morning of the third. The Viceroy will hold a leveé at Delhi on the 3rd November, and will stay there till the 6th, when the party will leave for Agra by a night train, arriving at the latter station by eight o'clock the next morning. A week will be spent at Agra: after which their Excellencies will pay a short visit to Muttra, travelling there on the 14th and returning on the 15th November. Agra will be left on the 16th November for Jeypore. Lord and Lady Ripon will be the guests of the Maharaja of Jeypore for three days, and will leave on the 19th November for Ajmere. Here another halt of three days will be made before Chitor is visited, where their Excellencies will be the guest of the Maharana of Oodeypur, and where His Highness will be invested by the Viceroy on the 23rd November with the insignia of a G.C.S.I. Returning to Ajmere on 24th November, the party will continue their journey the same day to Agra, arriving there at 8-30 a.m. on the 25th. The Viceroy will finally leave Agra on the 27th of November, and—halting from the morning of the 28th November to the 1st December at Benares, where their Excellencies will be the guests of the Maharaja of Benares—will reach Howrah on Friday morning, the 2nd December.

THE appeal against the conviction of A. M. Bretton, E. C. Ball, and C. De Bretton, in what is known as the Bretton case—the result of which we publish in the shape of a telegram from our Calcutta correspondent this morning—was preferred on a certificate of the Advocate-General, under section 26 of the High Court Charter, or Letters Patent of 1865, that certain points ought, in the terms of that section, to be further considered. All the points were raised and decided at the original trial. The first point was that the cheating sections of the Indian Penal Code were not intended to apply to transactions purely commercial; the second, that the indictment against the petitioners could not lie, on the ground that the funds in the hands of an agent are not the principal's "property" within the meaning of the law, as, in order to constitute the offence of cheating, there must be detention of property; the third, that it ought to be held, on a proper construction of the definition of cheating in the Indian Penal Code, that the latter part of the section is not applicable to the state of facts disclosed by the case for the prosecution; the fourth, that there was no evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution which made out a case against the petitioners to go to the jury; the fifth, that the subject-matter of the complaint against the petitioners was such as not to form a fit subject for inquiry and trial in a criminal court, because if there was no cheating, then this Court had no jurisdiction; and, besides, the acts, if committed, were all within the cognisance of the Court of the North-Western Provinces; and the sixth, that there was no evidence of abetment adduced against the petitioner A. M. Bretton. Besides these the Advocate-General certified some points raising the question of misdirection of the jury. The matter was argued before Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth, and Justices Field and Wilson.

SAYS the *Indian Spectator*:—"We are very glad to note from the *Indu Prakash* that Mr. Wedderburn's scheme for agricultural banks is about to be practically tried. We are sure that if tried in the way it should, the scheme will repay trial."

"WE think this roofing of the Malabar Hill reservoir is a mistake, and a very costly one," says the *Indian Spectator*. "'Rufus' proposes that the Towers should be encaged, and the birds inside fed by the Corporation on leisure days. If he had said the birds might be fed upon certain sheepish corporators, we think we would have agreed with him. That would be one way of ridding the Corporation of these wise-looking fools."

SAYS the *Bombay Chronicle*:—"We have no objection to any amount of self-congratulations in which patriotic individuals may deem fit to indulge on the so-called success of the Punjabis to get the Lahore University legally placed on a par with those of the oldest Presidencies of the British Indian Empire. The concession on the subject has been literally wrung from the Secretary of State, who may be said to have yielded rather to pestering applications than the alleged justice of the claims of the applicants in the matter. At least such is the opinion of many who have attentively watched the agitation, so long and so persistently kept up, for the purpose of enabling the Punjabis to boast that their intellectual status, in common with their martial attributes, are equal to the people of any other part of India. We think that since the right to create its own Bachelors and Masters of Art, &c., has been got for the Punjab through the force of might, in a certain sense, rather than that of reason, the best thing for those immediately concerned in the late agitation would be to see that the new University of Lahore does not become in the end a byword for mere contempt and ridicule. The *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last contains some sensible observations on the point; and we would recommend the perusal of them to all aspiring to raise the intellectual status of the people of India. Those acquainted with the educational history of the country would not hesitate to endorse the remark of our contemporary as to the impossibility of giving a 'high education, useful for modern needs, through the medium of the vernaculars.' Bombay, Bengal, and Madras owe their present advancement to the education of the native youth through the medium of the English language. The Punjabis, if really anxious to rival their neighbours, would do well to imitate the course so successfully pursued by the latter.

LIEUTENANT L. S. DAWSON, R. N., left Calcutta on the 19th inst. for Bombay to assume the command of the Indian Government Surveying vessel Investigator, and to carry out the surveys ordered on the Western Coast of India. No. 2 Survey Party, under the orders of Lieut. W. H. Coombs, R. N., is expected to leave Calcutta for False Point about the end of the month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. G. HANDCOCK, Bengal S. C., Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, is expected to return to duty early in December, before the expiration of his furlough. On arrival he will take over the office of Assistant Adjutant-General at Allahabad from Major H. G. Waterfield, who will then join his appointment as 2nd in command, 2nd N. I., at Cawnpore.

THE *Indian Spectator* describes a couple of sights of the Deewali—sights too common in Bombay, spite of the existence of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—First, a compapy of Parsi sightseers, rotund and rubicund and very close-shaven, also smelling strongly of pomatum and *eau de cologne*. They were eleven in number, all in an open carriage dragged by an Australian. This may have been a tram horse. The second sight our young man speaks of was a brougham drawn by a pony of the size of a Kattywar goat, holding seven Parvu ladies, four Elphinstone College boys, and one old gentleman—a pensioner, from the way he chewed *pansupari*—who did not expect to see another Deewali. The police were standing by, the constables *looking* very brave, the sepoys solemnly sucking their thumbs. But the carriages passed them unchallenged. This was in the Fort. Outside the Fort the sight was brisker. A dancing girl was caterwauling in the drawing-room of a Hindu corporator who had a company of several Parsi and Portuguese assistant-surgeons.

COLONEL MACDONALD, of the 12th Bengal N. I., being about to go on furlough on medical certificate, Colonel T. Rowland, C. B., of the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, gets command of the Agra brigade.

LIEUTENANT E. W. DUN, 38th N. I., has been selected for special duty on the borders of the Munnipoor State, and will probably be employed there during the greater part of the ensuing cold season.

MAJOR A. C. TOKER, Staff Corps, who recently officiated as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, during Major Jarrett's absence, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Commandant, 18th Native Infantry.

NOTICING a statement that Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, late Commandant of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed to do general duty at the Presidency, the Lahore paper remarks:—"We presume that the loss of his regimental appointment, a heavy penalty, is thus considered a sufficient mark of the displeasure of the authorities for his offence, whatever this may have been. Rumour assigns some intemperate expression of opinion on the merits of another regiment as the cause of Colonel Walker's removal from his command.

THE Rangoon papers announce the death of Colonel J. R. S. Henderson, who had been in command of the 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry since April, 1879. Colonel Lampen was second-in-command.

Two officers succeed this year to their colonel's allowances within 12 days of each other, but as regards their service there is a difference of no less than 13 years. Colonel G. C. Hankin, commandant 4th B. C., entered the service in December, 1843, whilst Lieut.-Colonel George Battye Fisher obtained his commission in the same month in 1856. Yet they both succeed to the same allowances, the former on the 8th December and the latter on the 27th Nov. next. The *Englishman* remarks:—"The difficulty a Commander-in-Chief lies under when trying to arrange appointments and promotions in regiments can be well imagined; for how can any one with any degree of success do so with such irregularities as above shown? Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, although lucky, is not the luckiest of the locals, for Lieutenant-Colonel W. Howey will succeed to his allowances, with 24½ years' service only, in August next year."

IT is stated that the Maharana of Dholpur has gone on a short visit to Simla, to pay his respects to the Viceroy, and to invite His Excellency to visit his State during the Viceregal sojourn at Agra.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, called at the instance of Mr. J. B. Richey, Collector, will be held on Friday next, the 28th inst., for the purpose of opening in that city a branch of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. K. M. Shroff, Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Society, goes to Ahmedabad to assist the movement generally and to attend the meeting.

WE see that the proceedings at the Madras Police Court in the case of Edward Seymour Austin Burch, who was arrested in Bombay on a charge of personating the Rev. H. S. Kerr, Chaplain to H. E. the Viceroy, and by that means defrauding the Rev. Father Colgan, of Madras, has resulted in the committal of the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court.

THE people of Multan are to be punished for their recent disturbances by having to maintain an extra police force at a cost of Rs. 8,500 a year.

THE Government of India have accepted a tender of the Cawnpore Mills Company to supply blankets for the European troops in India for four years, commencing from October next year.

SOME people in Southern India have been complaining of the difficulty of inducing natives of the requisite height and chest measurement to join the Army. The Lahore paper says the same complaint may be made as regards the Punjab, where the growing unpopularity of military service constitutes a more serious evil.

SEPOY ABAD KHAN, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, has won the first prize of Rs. 100, and a silver medal, for the best score in the last annual course in the native armies in India. His total was 166.

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY ROBERTS go to Madras direct from Venice, instead of *viâ* Bombay, as was at first intended. Their passages are engaged in the P. and O. steamer leaving Venice on the 4th, so they will be due in Madras on the 20th November.

APROPOS of the renewed agitation by the Anti-Opium Society in England, we see a long letter on the subject of the consumption of opium in China was published by the *Englishman* the other day from a correspondent writing from his "own personal knowledge and experience gained during a residence in China of a score and ten years," who states that the product of native opium is very large—it is at least twenty, if not forty, times the quantity of foreign opium imported into China,—and that it is increasing yearly and competing successfully with the Indian drug. The Chinese Government, he says, "neither will nor can prohibit the produce and use of opium, any more than any other Government in the world will or can prohibit the produce and use of tobacco," and he adds:—"Opium is an evil as well as a great good to China. It is a powerful remedy physically and a support and solace mentally to the toiling, hardworking millions of China. One meets occasionally haggard, emaciated, miserable beings, true enough, victims, not of use, but abuse of opium; these, however, are units to the thousands of moderate smokers, hale, hearty, and fat. I have known hundreds of these, yes, some fat enough to excite the envy even of the ghee-fed big Baboos of Bengal."

IN Kashmere, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, there is an old law, never yet formally rescinded, that death is the penalty for indulgence in strong drink. But the Maharaja having imported costly machinery for the manufacture of wine and spirits, is anxious to profit by his outlay. So he has set up whiskey shops, where the fiery stuff distilled from grapes and fruit is to be sold to his people, who have already an inclination to the worship of Dionysus. As good subjects, it will be their duty to buy the royal tipple, but as a just ruler it will be his duty to hang them. The legal authorities of Cashmere are, we believe, taking sage counsel together on this difficulty, which, it must be admitted, is a very pretty one. Sir Wilfrid Lawson might, in the House of Commons, appeal to Lord Hartington to interfere to protect the Cashmiris from the Maharaja's toddy, and to preserve an enactment which must appear to him humane and wise.

CONFIDENTIAL reports by superior officers regarding the character and qualifications of their subordinates are always looked upon as a nuisance, both by the reporter and by those reported on; but instead of restricting the unpleasant system, Government appear to be extending it. In addition to captains of H. M.'s ships and commandants of regiments, Deputy Surgeons-general have now the pleasing task of submitting annually a confidential report on all military medical officers and subordinates of the apothecary class that have served in their division or district during the previous year. The new order directs that they shall "report fully and without reserve the result of their personal observations," and for this purpose they are to make themselves "thoroughly acquainted with the professional qualifications, character, and temper of every officer and subordinate;" an invidious task and one almost impossible to carry out. "Will Deputy Surgeons-General be able," the *Englishman* asks, "to perform what commanding officers for years have failed to do? They will find the same difficulties and more; will they be more conscientious? Will they be less lenient? Will they carry out their instructions and call a spade a spade and a dolt a dolt? We trow not, any more than the commanding officers have done since confidential reports came into force."

THE Allahabad p[illegible], on good authority, that the proposed ex[illegible]against the Alaiwals, on the Abbottabad fr[illegible]as been finally abandoned. "As we mentioned some time ago, the Hindu bunnias, who were kidnapped, have been sent back to their homes, and there only remained the question of the fine for settlement. Rs. 5,000 was the small sum demanded by the Punjab Government, and it is not thought advisable to spend several lakhs of rupees in enforcing the terms imposed."

CURRENT rumours suggest, says the *Pioneer*, that Mr. Capper, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, will probably resign the service; and the paper adds:—"If it is true, as alleged, that in connection with being black-balled for a club at Mussoorie he lately challenged a brother officer of the Civil Service to fight a duel, there would certainly be a good deal of fitness in his resignation."

THE *Stationery Trades Journal* thus philosophises:—If an advertisement is worth anything, it is worth paying for in cash. A bad traveller is dear at 30s. a-week, and a good traveller is cheap at £500 a-year. Advertisements supplement the work of the traveller, and very often pave the way for him to open new accounts. There is no medium quality in advertisements—they are either good or they are worthless. If they are good, they must be paid for liberally in coin of the realm, just as a good traveller is paid a liberal salary.

THE Imperial stables at Constantinople have been completely destroyed by fire. The large building which was used for this purpose had been built by Sultan Mahmoud for his body-guard, and in it were housed some, at least, of the choicest and most perfect specimens of the Arab breed. At the moment when the fire broke out about 350 horses were stabled in the building, representing an almost fabulous amount of money. They were all saved, the most stringent orders having been issued to the grooms and other persons employed that the first care should be to remove the horses to a place of safety. Unfortunately, four stable-men lost their lives, being trampled to death under the hoofs of the terrified animals, several of which broke loose and rushed frantically out of the stalls. Some of them even got away from their grooms, wild with terror, and were caught in the streets of Pera. Sixty carriages were also destroyed, along with immense stores of hay, barley, and straw, and all the clothes and other effects of the persons employed on the premises. It is estimated that the damage cannot be less than £T350,000.

GUTTA-PERCHA, by a lucky accident, was produced just at the time when submarine telegraphy became a possibility, says the *Times'* correspondent writing of the Paris Electrical Exhibition. This substance has been used as a basis for the construction of all insulating coatings to cables. Quite lately a substance called nagrite has been much used, composed of one part of india-rubber to two of the black wax left as a by-product in paraffin distillation when the melting point of the paraffin is very high (150 deg. centigrade). Cables have been used since the earliest days of telegraphy, more especially by the Prussians in subterranean lines. In the present time the enormous extension of conducting wires owing to the introduction of the telephone makes it a matter for serious consideration whether overhead wires, which must give way sooner or later, ought to be allowed. Mr. David Brookes, of Philadelphia, exhibits in the British section a specimen of his underground cables. It consists of an iron pipe containing a bundle of, perhaps, 100 telephone wires, each being covered with jute only to prevent contact. The pipe is filled with fluid paraffin oil, which is supplied by a reservoir under pressure, so that if there is any leak in the pipe, paraffin goes out instead of water coming in. Practically, all pipes leak, and this seems to be a solution of the difficulty. Moreover, the twisting together of the wires in the pipe is found to do away with the inductive effects which are so troublesome in telephone lines.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The railway stations of both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways at Dadur are very inconvenient to passengers. There are, I may say, neither waiting-rooms nor any sheds. Passengers have to go from the G. I. P. line to the B. B. and C. I. line, and have often to wait at either of the stations, sometimes for hours together. This place being a changing station, it is very desirable that there should be better convenience for the public. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have been arranging to erect a good permanent station. They have, however, for the present, merely run up a temporary down platform without any roof. It is very pitiful to see passengers, especially females and children, waiting in the noon-day sun. It would be a relief if the Agent of the company could be moved to contrive some covering for this platform.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

EDUCATIONAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are thirty chaplains in this Presidency, and their total pay in seventeen years comes to Rs. 38,16,000. There are twenty-five men in the Educational Department proper (not counting military, legal, and medical men), who will draw in the next seventeen years, if no means of retirement are given, Rs. 51,00,000. To make up for smaller pay, chaplains get better pensions. Now, I ask, why should not Educational men have the option given them of taking the same pay and pensions as chaplains, or proportionate pensions, if they go before seventeen years? No extra expense would be incurred, and new openings would be made for native graduates in this way. Captains in the Army get pensions at the age of forty, and doctors after fifteen years' service; so why should professors be condemned to life-long exile? Sir J. Fergusson said he wished to do justice to all. Here is a good

CHANCE.

QUARANTINE IN GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice from a paragraph in your paper of this morning that all arrivals in Goa from Bombay are now subjected to a quarantine for five days. It will, I feel sure, greatly amuse your readers to learn that the fright in Goa is so great that the Governor General, Senhor Albuquerque, does not shake hands with any gentleman arriving from British India, and very sparingly even with those residing at Goa, from fear of contagion! I wonder, when the Marmagao Railway is completed, whether passengers by rail will also be forced to enter the lazaretto, in the event of any deaths from cholera in Bombay. It is some relief, however, to know that Senhor Albuquerque will not be at the head of the Goa Government when the railway is completed, as he is preparing to return to Lisbon in January next.

In the interests of commerce, I trust the Bombay Government will send in a protest against this ridiculous quarantine, which is a nuisance to our merchants and ship-owners, and an infringement of one of the clauses of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. What is the acting Portuguese Consul in this city doing? He should inform the Goa Government that there is no epidemic cholera or choleraic fever in Bombay.

A MERCHANT.

Oct. 22.

SCOTCHMEN AT HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let us rejoice with "A Visitor," for he has found a champion in the young and learned "Ichabod," who, I suppose, thinks that he has crushed "A Son of the Soil" under his feet. Now, on first reading the *nomme de guerre* of this champion, I must confess to a certain reluctance to take up my "mightier than the sword" against him. Can I, I exclaimed, cross my pen-blade with one whose very name indicates that his glory has departed? But on second thoughts, I make up my mind to write for the sake of a laugh; and for that purpose I shall now refer *seriatim* to his various remarks, which are, indeed, only a series of assertions without proof, in order to show what they are worth as matters of fact or fiction.

He commences thus:—"Your correspondent 'A Son of the Soil' addresses you in this wise, 'Sir, ah, Caledonia, thy glory has departed!' Could anything be more absurd?" Now it so happens that this first plunge of Ichabod's is something like Roderick Dhu's last stroke at James Fitz James; his erring blade finds bloodless sheath. My letter was headed "Visitor," and commenced "Ah, Caledonia, thy glory has departed!" and you are aware, Mr. Editor, that I did not "Sir," "Maister" or "Campbell" you at all at the time, but simply attached my name and address. But your editorial acumen led you to change this heading, in order to include my humble production with others on the same subject; and at the same time (with my consent and desire, if you had asked) you assumed to yourself the title of Sir, which may you long retain. This crushing blow from "Icahabod" must therefore fall on your shoulders alone, and may providence support you to bear the burden.

Again, "'A Son of the Soil' ought to be the very last man to throw stones at others with regard to English grammar and composition." I suppose "Ichabod" thinks this style the very cream of controversy. How does he obtain his information? Does he know "A Son of the Soil" personally that he is so very positive, and can he quote any of my atrocious outrages on English grammar? Besides, he is taking a mean advantage, as I neither know nor desire to know anything of "Ichabod" except as Ichabod. Or does he judge from my letter? Why, then, did he not cut it up in pieces with his fervid criticism. The fact is that my letter requires a stronger reagent to touch it. Moreover, I maintain that I should *not* be the *very* last man, but that "Ichabod" or "A Visitor" should take up the rear. With regard to English grammar and composition, is "Ichabod," whose glory has departed, quite sure that he would come in before "A Son of the Soil," whose glory, let us hope, has hardly yet commenced?

Judging from the original application of the name, one might think that "Ichabod" once possessed great glory, but all departed. Is he a downfallen star of a statesman, hero, or poet? Is he one of our contemporary generals who, like Byron's ancestors, did not know, till too late, that Fate had forsaken their cause. Or, is he one of the "mute inglorious Miltons" referred to by Gray in his elegy, or one of those Shakespeare bewails for not taking the tide at the flood?

"His letter, read aloud by himself, with that baa-baa accent common to Scotchmen, would be really worth hearing." I agree with "Ichabod" in this sentence with all my heart. Nay more, I am willing to read aloud my letter before that critic of eloquence, in my *baa-baa* accent, provided he first reads before me an equal production of his own, and in his own *boo-boo* accent. "A Daniel come to judgment!" Good gracious, I never aspired or dreamt to be a Daniel before. But supposing I were Daniel, who would then be Shylock, the mean, spiteful Jew, "Ichabod" or "A Visitor?" Did I say in my letter that Anglo-Indians were "nasal" or that nasal Anglo-Indians must be *chee chee*, or *jee jee* as "Ichabod" heard some Scotchmen say? Alas, my poor countrymen, how can we survive this national calumny on our pronounciation of the word *chee chee*! "Ichabod" found it wearying to go through the whole of my "literary production," as he is pleased to call it. I believe he did because he was all the time hunting after faults, and found none. He finds that Webster supports "A Visitor" in the use of the word "hire," and that I am wrong. This is the only discovery he has made, and he had to refer to Webster to help him. And yet his discovery is like a phantom ship, or like the mirage that disappears on nearer approach. I made a statement with reference to Webster. "Ichabod" flatly contradicts it, without bringing proofs to support him. If "Ichabod" is going to argue in this "you-are-another" style, I shall bid him good morning. Here is the whole of para. 4 of the word "hire" in Webster (edition of 1877) properly punctuated:—To grant the temporary use of, for compensation; to engage the services of, for reward; to let; to lease; usually without; as, he *hired* out his farm; often used reflexively, as, to *hire* one's self out. The * * * have *hired* out themselves for bread 1 Sam. ii. 5. It will be observed that all the four different meanings of the word "hire" given in this para. are separated from one another by a semi colon; each meaning is complete in itself, and *let* is one of them. It necessarily follows, according to the so-called antiquated rules of Locke and Bacon, that "hire" and "let" are synonymous terms as I originally maintained. The word "hire" in this sense is usually followed by "out," but not *necessarily*. A language would not be worth talking, if everybody were to talk it with the rigorous correctness of "Ichabod" or "A Visitor." Where then would the poet's license be? The phrase "It is," is *usually* so spelt, but it is also *frequently* spelt "'Tis," and *occasionally* "It's." Who ever heard of such two duffers as "Ichabod" and "A Visitor!" How do they know, but this man that was "licensed to hire carriages" had yet another license—*was also a poet!*

"Ichabod" thinks that "A Son of the Soil" was getting weary in struggling through his "masterpiece." Let me assure "Ichabod" that he is mistaken. "A Son of the Soil," in common with many others, labours under that lassitude, especially prevalent during this, the hottest month of the year in Bombay, viz., hating to *commence*. Besides, armed with this catapult of a steel pen, I can fling such pebbles about with ease, and without a *struggle* when it suits my purpose. Why did he not point out the worst sentence, to show whether it was at the commencement or the end? Indeed, the only sentence he did tackle, but without effect, was the very first one.

"Ichabod" can quote Latin; he dropped a Latin mouse (why not a musk-rat?) on that play of mine on the word "drop." "Scotchmen do not, as a rule, understand jokes till about a week after they are made." Why did "Ichabod" not mention the stereotyped surgical operation necessary to make Scotchmen understand a joke? Now, to show him what stuff some Scotchmen are made of, I must tell him that I have heard several very good jokes from the lips of Scotchmen when under the surgeon's knife, and their blood trickling on the floor. There, now, can you disprove that! But "Ichabod" does not say that Scotchmen do not understand a joke in the end; only that it takes them *about* a week to do so. Whatever "Ichabod" thinks, I consider this the crowning glory of Scotchmen. For the nonce and in imitation of "Ichabod's" Latin mouse, let us call it the very quintessence of the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum* of old. If "Ichabod" were of a reflective turn of mind, he would see that an Englishman's joke goes off with a pop like a sodawater bottle; whereas a Scotchman's, like true vinous fermentation, gradually invades both bone and marrow, gathering strength as it goes along. Or, the peculiarities of the national jokes may be illustrated by reference to the noisy, trickling stream, and the silent majestic river. A Scotchman's joke is, indeed, "though deep, yet clear, though silent, yet not dull; strong without rage, without o'erflowing full." In fine, and to talk seriously, let me thank you, Mr. Editor, for taking a different view from "Ichabod" of my "effusion" "master-piece of letter-writing, poetry and all (poetry! save the mark!),"—and that you showed better taste than "Ichabod" in not consigning it to that Tower of Silence, the waste-paper basket. Now, would "Ichabod," being such a critic, try his own hand at poetry, and give us a few verses in Spenserian stanza. Alas, poor "Ichabod," thy glory has departed!

A SON OF THE SOIL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have waited with feverish anxiety to see how many Scotchmen would vent their spleen upon that poor Anglo-Indian Scotchman who dared to reveal some of their country's secrets. "One of them" and "St. Andrew's Cross" are Scotch to the backbone, but "A Son of the Soil" I have very serious doubts about. He writes like an anglicised Scotchman; or is he, like myself, a Scotchman only by tradition? For a regular true Scotchman is very cautious in language and his dealings; he always dreads the possibility of being clapped into court, and unnecessary expenditure of lawyers' fees. "A Son of the Soil" is too outspoken; he asks questions which a kirk-going Sandie would never dream of allowing the world to think him capable of. I should not wonder if "A Son of the Soil" brings down the wrath of a correcting brother about his ears. But whatever yon lad may say, "A Visitor" is very disagreeably right. All Scotchmen have a calf-love only for their kind. They are like crows; injure a crow and all the crows in the neighbourhood will hold a noisy council on the matter, but none will come near enough to pull the injurer by the nose. Scotchmen are ever ready to assist an unfortunate brother to the extent of giving him a recommendatory letter for a vacancy. A Scotchman's eye is ever open to the main chance. He'll never say "eave arf a brick at him" as an introductory remark to a stranger, but he cherishes the advice, "be aye settin doun a tree, my son," and "mak' siller, my son, mak siller: mak' it honestly if you can, but mak' siller."

"A Visitor" is a man of comparisons. He compared the stories of Scotland here with realities there, and wrote to you to the best of his knowledge about it. I wish "A Visitor" would write another letter before I change my mind about going to Scotland.—

Up-country, Oct. 18. CHASEBY.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In publishing my letter in your issue of the 21st, your printer's devil has made a ludicrous mistake. I did not write "the *nasal* Anglo-Indian," &c., but "*asal*" a word meaning "of pure breed" or "true:" *e. g.*, an "*asal*" Arab horse, *i. e.*, a pure bred Arab.

Oct. 22. ICHABOD.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 21st:—Lamperts (s), from Newcastle; Corinth (s), Cardiff; Elysia (s), Glasgow. 22nd:—Siam (s), Calcutta; Queen Cliffe, Rangoon; Callirhoe, Liverpool; Jaranos (s), Cardiff; Inchrhona (s), Newcastle. Yesterday:—Tobique, Cardiff; Edinburgh, Cardiff; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Thibet (s), to China; Portia, Calcutta; Tebe (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rohilla left the dock on Friday; the ship Portia, the s. s. Thibet, and the Orchis left, and the s. s. Siam and Elysia entered, the dock on Saturday.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Shurfoodeen Mahomed Hoosein, residing on the Bellasis-junction-road, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of Rs. 90 in currency notes.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A Hindu lad, named Pandoo Dhacoo, was on Friday last bitten by a dog at Moogbhat. The boy was treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The dog was destroyed.

SIR T. MADHAV RAO.—It is rumoured at Baroda, writes a correspondent, that the title of G. C. S. I., or some similar high title, is to be conferred on Sir T. Madhav Rao, the Dewan, on the occasion of the approaching installation of the Gaekwar.

FOUND.—A gold waist-chain was found on the Bholeshwar-road on Saturday night by a Hindu woman named Umbabai, who made it over to the police. The article has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, for identification.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Damoodhur Khundarao, aged about sixty years, was on Friday last accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage which was being driven on the Cowasjee Patel Tank-road. His right leg was fractured, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DEATH OF A HYDERABAD NOBLE.—The death is announced of Nawab Kaiser-ood-Dowla at Hyderabad, on the 11th instant, at the age of about 60 years. He was the father of the Nizam's Revenue Minister, Nawab Muckroom-ood-Dowla, who returned a short time ago from his travels in Europe.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday night in the house of Khemjee Dhunjee, situated on the Bhendy Bazaar-road. Prompt assistance being rendered by the neighbours, the fire was speedily extinguished. It is said to have originated from a kerosine lamp having been accidentally upset. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Mr. Oliver Scott, a mechanical engineer residing at the Prince's Dock, reported to the police on Saturday the theft of a gold signet ring, valued at Rs. 40, alleged to have been stolen from his chest-of-drawers. A Goanese servant of the complainant, named Alfonso, was taken into custody on suspicion.

DEEWALEE ILLUMINATIONS.—Grand preparations for the Deewalee were made at Ahmedabad, says a correspondent. The illuminations on Deewalee day were expected to be better than in former years, because, he says, the past has been a very prosperous year for the merchants and tradesmen generally.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Kundhoo Mahadoo, lately a conductor in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with receiving money from two passengers without issuing them the usual checks. On conviction he was sentenced on Saturday to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK CONTRACTS.—Out of eleven tenders received by the Port Trustees of Bombay for the work of loading and unloading at the Prince's Dock, that of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co. has been selected. This firm have performed the work hitherto, and their new contract commences from the 1st November next.

RACES AT HYDERABAD.—Preparations on a grand scale are going on for the forthcoming races, which begin next month at Malak Peit. The race-course at this place, says a correspondent, is reputed to be the best in all India; and the several handsome prizes offered by His Highness the Nizam will add to the attractions of sport this year.

A MISSING DEPOSITION.—A deposition given by one Goka, a jeweller, is said to have disappeared from the court of the First-class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who reported the loss to the District Judge. The latter officer has written on the subject to the High Court at Bombay. Meantime, the karkoon who had the document in his custody has been suspended.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The I. G. steamer Tenasserim will sail for Cutch-Mandvee on the 29th instant with the head-quarters of the 25th Regiment N. L. I., consisting of 3 European officers, 7 native officers, 269 men, 129 women, 164 children, 80 followers, and 4 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. Jameson, Lieut. Chapman, and Surgn. Ferguson.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Gainoo Luximon, aged nine years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the day previous by a fall from a balcony in Coolywady. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yenkatee Chimajee, a domestic servant in the employ of Mrs. Yardly, residing on Victoria-road, Byculla, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, on two separate charges, of theft of property, consisting of a silver mug, valued at Rs. 67, and sundry copper utensils, valued at Rs. 6-8, belonging to his mistress. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAHOMEDAN MUNIFICENCE.—We hear that Mr. Mooljee Jewraz, a Khoja merchant, has contributed Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Khoja General Library. In the preceding week Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy presented Government paper for Rs. 5,000 to the Bombay University, with a view to a scholarship being awarded out of the interest on the amount to the most successful Mahomedan student at the Matriculation examination of the University.

THE INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE BERLIN CONGRESS.—Pundit Shamjee, Professor of Sanscrit, who had been selected to represent India at the Berlin Congress of Orientalists, and was honoured there for his attainments, has been invited, a correspondent says, to spend a few days at the residence of Mr. Gladstone. The Pundit has accepted the invitation, which he intends availing himself of during the holidays.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Three Mahomedan lads, named Abdoola Issabhoy, Ebrahimjee Adamjee, and Moosajee Issajee, under eleven years of age, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan,—prisoner No. 1 of stealing a piece of cloth, an embroidered cap, and a gold head-ornament, belonging to three persons; and the other two with dishonestly receiving portions of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The three boys were ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Hirjee Nursey, a wool-merchant, obtained a warrant of arrest against his *mehta*, named Lukhmidas Damjee, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,800 which was entrusted to him to be cashed at the Agra Bank. The accused, he complained, had also absconded with Rs. 321-10-7, recovered by him from Messrs. Pelley and Co. on behalf of his master.

MARRIAGE ABROAD.—The Nagurs of Ahmedabad are said to entertain a foolish prejudice against giving their sons and daughters in marriage with persons living at a distance from their own city. This unreasonable custom has been broken through by Rao Bholanth Sarabhai, who a short time ago found for his son a bride at Surat, and has now contracted a marriage for his grand-daughter with a son of Mr. Samulbhoy, Dewan of Bhownuggur. Other Nagurs will, by these examples, be encouraged to marry their sons and daughters beyond the limits of the place in which they reside.

ICE FACTORIES IN HYDERABAD.—A correspondent reports that rumours are current about the starting of two or three ice factories in Hyderabad, in addition to the one already worked by a Parsee. One of the proposed companies, which is to be named the "Golconda Ice Company," will be started under the patronage of the Nizam's Government; and one or two more are to be established by private individuals. The inhabitants are not, however, accustomed to a general use of ice; and our correspondent apprehends that, if new companies are formed, there will soon be a plethora of ice, for which there will be no adequate demand among the people.

THEFT.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a Mahomedan girl, apparently ten years of age, and her father, named Curim Shaik, were charged, the first prisoner with theft of a silver anklet worth Rs. 60, and the other with receiving the stolen property. It appears that the girl was in the habit of going to the house of one Isajee Alibhoy at the Crawford market. On Friday last Isajee's daughter was sleeping on a cot, when the first prisoner took the anklet off her foot, and gave it to her father, who concealed it in his house. The matter was reported to the police, who succeeded in tracing the property the very day it was found missing. On conviction, the girl was warned and discharged, and her father was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE GIRGAUM GYMNASIUM AND SWIMMING BATH.—"A public competition in swimming" in connection with this institution was held yesterday afternoon. The match was open to outsiders as well as the pupils of the bath. The pupils, particularly Mr. Bapoojee Karas, performed some difficult feats in the water. Mr. Bhangar, another pupil of the bath, kept afloat from the beginning to the end of the exhibition, motionless like a log of wood. The little Sirvais disported themselves in the water for a long time, and altogether seemed as if they were in their element. After the prizes had been distributed by Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, a European band which was in attendance struck up the national anthem, and the company dispersed.

THE "GORDON MILLS."—The *Satya Mitra* approves of these new mills being named after Mr. John Gordon, the energetic and experienced Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, now on leave. Our contemporary says:—"A large mill is being built on the Mahaluxmee flats, which will be fitted with 50,000 spindles. Its officers and directors have been already nominated; and nearly all the shares having been taken up, a call of Rs. 500 per share has been made. The new mill is to be named after Mr. Gordon, and will be known as the 'Gordon Spinning and Weaving Mills.' We approve of this designation as one quite deserved by Mr. Gordon. It was necessary to commemorate in some way or another, in the commercial circles of this city, the name of this most industrious and enterprising merchant; and it is well that it is to be commemorated in the manner abovementioned."

VIOLENCE BY ROHILLAS.—While the chief constable of the Secunderabad Detective Force was returning the other night at 8 o'clock from Hyderabad, he was stopped by eight Rohillas near the road branching off to the Lingumpully gardens. The ruffians, who were muffled up, and evidently under the influence of liquor, rudely demanded who the chief constable was, at the same time swearing he was a police-wallah. The constable, deeming prudence the better part of valour, especially in the midst of eight lawless fellows, explained that he was only a passer-by, which enraged one of the gang, who drew his sword and attempted to cut him down; the blow, fortunately, was warded off by the constable, who had his boots in his hand; but he received a severe blow on his right hand with the hilt of the sword, which will deprive him of the use of his hand for some days. The ruffians, who seemingly belong to a gang of dacoits, decamped, and it is a difficult matter to trace them up.—*Deccan Times.*

OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following table shows the opium revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1881-82:—

	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
LATEST MONTH.			
Estimate	47,00,000	24,93,000	71,93,000
Actual	6[illegible],97,850	19,07,850	82,05,700
Better than Estimate	5,97,850	..	
Worse than Estimate	..	5,85,150	10,12,700
SEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM. FOUR MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate	3,29,00,000	1,36,71,000	4,65,71,000
Actual	4,38,76,472	1,01,67,825	5,40,44,297
Better than Estimate	1,09,76,472		..
Worse than Estimate	..	35,03,175	74,73,297

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A BAWA PERFORMING HIS OWN OBSEQUIES.

ADVICES from Ahmedabad state that a Brahmacharya Bawa, residing at a place called Beit Sankheidhar, has in some respects imitated the example of the fabled Indian bird which "at the last sings its own death-lay, and in music and perfume dies away." He is said to have been a Purdasee who lived in a hut on the verge of the Dhingaishwar Mahadeo tank in the place abovementioned. For the last twelve years he was in the habit, it is said, of praying for a couple of hours daily, all the while gazing intently at the sun without turning his eyes from its scorching rays. A few days ago he called his creditors together and paid off every pie of his debts. He then repaired to the temple known as Dwarka's Mundir for his last hymn of praise, and thence straight to an out-of-the-way place where he had previously improvised for himself a sort of funeral pyre with his own hands, not having, apparently, admitted anybody into his confidence. It is reported that he ascended the pyre with alacrity, performed his own funeral rites by lighting it with his hands, and thus voluntarily burned himself to death. Information of this self-immolation was given by a barber to a police officer, who, on proceeding to the place, found that he was too late, for the Bawa's body was by that time nearly all burned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant:—

DOCK DUES.

Read letter from Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, dated 23rd August, recommending that the deposit system in vogue at the Custom-house be adopted by the Trust in connection with the levy of Dock charges. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 27th August, giving particulars of the system under which deposits are worked at the Custom-house. Read report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th September, approving of the proposal, and suggesting rules under which the deposit system might be worked. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The deposit system may be introduced at Prince's Dock as proposed: the minimum deposit should be Rs. 2,000; and it may be made either in Government paper or in Port Trust Bonds.

PRINCE'S DOCK WATER BILL.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 8th October, intimating that as the Trustees have not paid the bills for water supplied at Prince's Dock during the 3rd and 4th quarters of last year, he has no alternative than to take steps in the manner provided by law for [illegible] the whole amount outstanding. In case the Trustees should have been misinformed as to [illegible] to the excessive quantity of water registered by the meter at the dock for the 3rd quarter of 1880 he [illegible] them according to the official information [illegible]. Read minute by the Chairman, written before receipt of the Municipal Commissioner's letter on the same subject, recommending that the compromise suggested by the Municipal Commissioner and considered at the former meeting of the Trustees be now accepted. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee thereon. Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner's offer to accept as payment for the 3rd quarter of 1880 the mean of the 2nd and 4th quarters, plus half the excess registered by the meter during the 3rd quarter, is now agreed to. The Municipal Commissioner should be requested, with a view to the satisfaction of the Trustees for the future, to be so good as to arrange for the examination and testing of the meter, as suggested in last week's resolution.

GODOWN ACCOMMODATION AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Submitted reports by the Traffic Manager, dated 10th August and 9th September, on the subject of the rates charged at Carnac-bunder for godown accommodation. Submitted also minutes of Trustees thereon. It was proposed by the Chairman that from 1st December next the following rents be charged at Carnac-bunder:—For date bazaar and garbling godowns at the rate of Rs. 4-5 per square yard per annum. For troops and export sheds at the rate of Rs. 3-4 per square yard per annum. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Trevor that the following rents be charged:—For date bazaar and garbling godowns at the rate of Rs. 4-4 per square yard per annum. For troop and export sheds at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard per annum. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the original motion was thereafter carried.

MODY-BAY ESTATE.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 14th September, submitting alternative plans and estimates for levelling up a portion of Mody-bay Imperial Estate. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 21st September. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The work provided for by scheme D, estimated to cost Rs. 35,458, is sanctioned, to be charged against the budget allotted in Part I., Section II. of the current year's estimates.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.

Read report by the Port Officer, dated 20th September, of an accident which occurred to the s. s. Sicily when leaving the Dock on 17th idem. He states that Mr. Jordon, Assistant Dock-master, was on board, and that in taking the Sicily after she had left her berth alongside the jetty to receive some late cargo, her bow grazed the wharf; and it was discovered after she had left the Dock that her anchor, the stock of which had been under water, had gone through her bows. Read report of Committee appointed by Port Officer, dated 19th September. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution.—The Assistant Dock-master appears to have been in fault in not having given warning as to the dangerous position of the anchor, and also in not having a line from the starboard bow to the west wharf, and the Port Officer should be requested to caution him to be more careful in future. The Port Officer should be asked to report on the subject of the position in which the anchors of ships in dock should be, and also whether he considers any, and if so, what change necessary in Dock bye-law No. 5.

CARNAC-BUNDER RAILWAY SIDING.

Read minute by Chairman, dated 8th instant, recommending that the removal of Carnac-bunder railway siding ordered by the Trustees to be effected on 15th October, be postponed, and giving reasons for the same. Read minutes of members of Land Committee agreeing to the postponement. Resolution.—The removal of the siding should be postponed until the question has been further considered.

LANDING OF TROOPS.

Read Government Resolution No. 564, dated 3rd October, intimating that Government will pay rent at the following rates for land occupied for trooping arrangements in excess of the area of land hitherto granted to Government rent free at Carnac-bunder, Government also paying Rs. 750 a month for the use of the railway siding:—For land occupied by sheds Rs. 2 per square yard per annum. For land not so occupied Re. 1½ per square yard per annum. The agreement to remain in force so long as Government think proper to maintain it. Government are of opinion that the value of the buildings belonging to them at Carnac-bunder should be determined by assessment. Resolution.—The terms mentioned by Government are agreed to.

TOLLS AT MAHIM AND SION CAUSEWAYS.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 28th September, inquiring if the traffic establishment of the Trust will undertake the collection of toll on carts at Mahim and Sion causeways, and stating that he is quite willing to accept any principle of remuneration which may commend itself to the Trustees. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 29th September, stating that extra establishment costing Rs. 45, will be required as an experiment. Read minutes of members of Establishment Committee. Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner may be informed that the Trustees will be prepared to collect the toll as an experiment at Rs. 50 a month, for three months, or for any less time. Submitted tenders received for hamaliage contract at Prince's Dock. Resolution.—These should be referred to the Dock Committee for report.

Read letter from Municipal Commissioner, dated 11th October, asking the opinion of the Trustees as to the desirability of removing the foot-paths on Frere-road, and making one broad foot-path in the centre of the road, with tram line on each side of it. Resolution.—To be referred to the Land Committee for report: subject to be brought up at next meeting.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement for the week ending, 9th instant:—

14	vessels piloted into harbour.
22	„ „ out of „
8	„ transported.
1	„ attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 8th instant:—

12	square-rigged vessels entered.
6	„ „ left.
11	„ „ remaining in dock.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF INDIAN HISTORY AT OXFORD.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We lately published a somewhat startling rumour to the effect that Major Osborn had been appointed professor, reader, or lecturer—we forget which—of Indian history, to the University of Oxford. Major Osborn has meanwhile explained that the question of his appointment has not been fully settled yet. The announcement is better than nothing; it is partially re-assuring; and all well-wishers of India will be relieved of a load of anxiety if next time Major Osborn can satisfy them that the proposal has been shelved. In this case, the ingenuous youth of Oxford, and especially those of them whom Providence has destined for an Indian career, may be congratulated on their escape from a grave peril; while the gallant gentleman himself may, as sincerely, be congratulated on having missed an opportunity of adding to his burden of offences, already sufficiently large. Major Osborn is unfavourably known as the principal contributor to a thing called the London *Statesman*, whose mission it is to bring the rule of the English in India into disrepute and contempt. It would be a disheartening experience to a young man full of generous, but not therefore unjustifiable, ideas of the English *raj* in India, to be warned by Professor Osborn that that noble and unique experiment in the history of the world was a delusion and a snare. The bare thought of Major Osborn's transfiguration into Professor Osborn staggers one. Judged by his professions, Major Osborn of the *Statesman* would be as much of a discrepancy in Oxford, as Mr. Bradlaugh of the Hall of Science would be in the See of Canterbury. It is unfortunately too true that men qualified for the Indian Professorship are extremely rare. Most of the ex-Anglo-Indians who know India well are the direst croakers whom it is possible to conceive. Sir George Campbell's wintry eloquence would freeze the youthful enthusiasm aforesaid, at the very outset. Sir Richard Temple would be too profuse of rose-water and emotional wish-wash; but of course infinitely better than no lecturer at all. Of Mr. Wheeler we need say nothing—for to have summarized the Rammayana and Mahabharata from an English translation of an original of which he knew nothing, to have struck out the miracles, and called the residue a history of early India, would have damned the historical reputation of any man—even if he had any such reputation to lose. The best man for the post—if he were willing and permitted to fill it—is Dr. W. W. Hunter. His writings, no doubt, contain many blemishes, the detection of which may afford congenial exercise to a carping disposition, but he has nevertheless the very great distinction of having been the first to present the British public with a picture of India which, on the whole, is as accurate as it is generous and inspiring.

DFFICULTIES UNDER THE NEW ARMY WARRANT.

THE combined rulings of the old and new Warrants are very complicated as regards retirements as the following cases will show:—Colonel C. E. Grogan, who is at present commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Liverpool (2-8th) Regiment, attains, according to the new Army List, the age of 55 years on the 2nd prox., but he does not come under the compulsory retirement clause of the new warrant for officers attaining that age, because he obtained his Lieutenant Colonelcy before the 1st October, 1877, and so might continue to serve until he is 58 years of age, only he is under the old rule of 5 years' terms of command, which time he will complete in August, 1882. One would think that was settled—no, there is another complication, for he exchanged in 1879 with Colonel Barry Drew, who is now commanding the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire (1-14th) Regiment, and who obtained his Lieutenant Colonelcy and command in March, 1877, therefore Colonel Grogan will have to retire on half pay on the 7th March, 1882, the date on which Colonel Barry Drew would have retired had he remained in the Regiment and under old rules. This rule was made so that a regiment should not suffer by the exchange of its Commanding officer with another who had longer to serve as a Lieutenant-Colonel in command. The 1-14th Regiment in this instance has gained five months by the exchange. The same

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thing has occurred in the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for Colonel Glass exchanged from the 37th Regiment with Colonel Panter. The former officer, having completed five years as Commanding Officer of a Regiment, retires next April, thereby causing a gain to the Regiment of one year. Colonel Panter, now of the 37th, will also have to go on half pay on the same date, after four years' command only, the regiment not being the gainer at all in the same way as the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment. These rulings are very difficult to follow, and we may possibly have missed some further complication, still the above is sufficient to show the endless trouble and confusion entailed by so many Royal Warrants being in play together.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

Burma Mineral Oil.—We lately had an opportunity of testing the illuminating power of a sample of the mineral oil turned out by the Baranga Oil Refining Company, of Akyab, and found it little if at all inferior to the best American oil. In this, as in other products, the more India can supply her own wants, the better for silver, and those who draw their pay in it.—*Englishman.*

Protection of Native Seamen.—Certain suggestions have been made to the Government of India for the more efficient protection of lascars on board outward-bound foreign vessels. Pilots in charge of those vessels have been ordered to call for the ship's articles, and if such lascars have not been shipped from the Calcutta Shipping Office, to detain the ship, reporting the matter to the Port Officer.—*Englishman.*

The Calcutta Mounted Rifles.—Our correspondent writes :—The Calcutta Mounted Rifles are at last a reality ; at a well attended meeting held on Tuesday evening, at the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles head-quarters in Lindsay-street, two lieutenants were proposed and elected, Messrs. Macphun and Carlyle. Dismounted drills are ordered for next week, also a mounted parade ; assembly to be at head-quarters, when the horses are to be examined. It has been suggested that a few of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles should be ordered to attend the mounted company's first few mounted drills ; and to hang about in the vicinity of the parade, to assist in recapturing runaway and riderless steeds. It is hoped, however, that this fatigue duty for foot riflemen will not be necessary, as most of the mounted company's recruits are good horsemen. The Maidan, until the Municipality have succeeded in making it a complete "ploughed field," will be the scene of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles evolutions.—*Pioneer.*

The new mounted troop of the Calcutta Volunteers will have a Khaki uniform with boots and gaiters, and will be armed with a carbine, and a new sword bayonet, something like a cutlass, with a hand-guard and a double saw back. The facings of the uniform will be black, and the belts, &c., will be of brown leather. We are glad to know that this mounted troop is likely to be a great success.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Electric Light in Calcutta.—On Monday night, the installation of 20 lights at Ralli Bro's. Presses at Cossipore being completed, the Press worked from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m., by the electric light. A single machine, Gramme's improved auto-exciting was used, in connection with Jablochkoff's lamps and candles. The engine-room and the 12 presses and stores were all brilliantly lit upstairs and on the ground floor ; and pressing went on as rapidly as by day-light. Any one wishing to have an idea of the enormous extent and importance of the local jute trade, should now, in the midst of the season, go and see Ralli's presses and ware-houses. Some of the bales are pressed with new presses, giving a pressure of 1,400 tons ? The electric machine is in a separate building, with its own independent steam-engine. The whole arrangement seems extremely simple. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.'s mills, at Garden Reach, are also working now nightly with 36 lights, and Schoene Kilburn and Co.'s mills, at Samnagar, have now been working for nearly a year continuously with 28 lights. One of the Jute Mills at Howrah is having 40 lights fitted up in their mills, with new machinery, just brought out for them by the I. E. Light Co. The Eden Gardens installation of 20 lights is to be completed before the end of November. The pumping engine, which is to fill the lake and fountains, and, at the same time to work the light, is shortly expected.—*Indian Daily News.*

Proposed new Railway.—A committee, including the Maharaja of Moharbhanj, Raja Shyamananda De and several other native gentlemen, has been formed at Balesor for the purpose of promoting the construction of a line of railway from Raniganj to Katak and Puri. The promoters insist strongly on the benefit of such a line to the vast multitudes of pilgrims, estimated to number between two and three hundred thousand annually, who visit the temple of Jugannath at Puri, and they put forward estimates to show that this pilgrim traffic alone would yield a profit of ten and a half per cent. after deducting working expenses, of the benefit to the pilgrims, especially from a sanitary point of view, there can be no doubt, and the number who would travel by the railway probably far exceeds that just given. On the other hand, we suspect the promoters have seriously underestimated the cost of the line, which they set down at Rs. 30,000 per mile only, 1 the Raja of Moharbhanj giving the sleepers without royalty, and the larger rivers being left unbridged, to be crossed by ferries. This estimate is for a light passenger railway ; but if a railway were to be made, we think it would be a mistake to make it merely a light passenger railway. There can be little doubt that, if it were constructed to carry goods traffic, the receipts from pilgrims would form but a small portion of the income of the line, which would open up a large extent of fertile country, at present without safe and expeditious means of communication.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 8th to the 14th instant, one hundred and thirty-nine males and one hundred and thirty-one females died in Madras ; East Indians seven, native Christians eleven, Hindus two hundred and twenty-four, and Mahomedans twenty-eight. There were three deaths from small-pox, three from measles, seventy-seven from fevers, twenty-seven from dysentry, twenty-five from diarrhœ, one from cholera, and one hundred and thirty from other causes.

The N.-E. Monsoon at Coimbatore.—A correspondent informs us that the monsoon has set in at Coimbatore :—"On Saturday morning the rain come down in torrents. It began at about half-past seven, and did not stop till about half-past nine. To-day, the 18th inst., the sky is a deep blue with fleecy clouds. Yesterday morning we had heavy rain, and there is every indication of more in a day or two. The grass is already springing up, and it is wonderful what a change for the better has come over the place."—*Mail.*

The late Dr. Trimnell.—We regret to have to announce the death at the General Hospital, Madras, yesterday afternoon, from heart disease of Surgeon-Major E. A. Trimnell, the Zullah Surgeon of Chingleput, after a long illness. He entered the Madras Medical Department in 1868. A funeral party consisting of 200 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, under the command of a Major, with the band of the 39th N. I., will parade in review order at the General Hospital at a ¼ to 5 p. m., this evening, for the interment of the deceased. All officers of duty will attend the funeral in full dress.—*Id.*

Biting off a Wife's Nose.—On the evening of Tuesday last, a Mahomedan, accompanied by his wife and three other females proceeded from Triplicane on a visit to the People's Park. After enjoying themselves there, and while returning home, some unpleasant words took place between husband and wife. The husband became quite exasperated, and after knocking his wife down, bit off half of her nose and took to his heels. A complaint was, however, made to a police constable, who went in search and succeeded in arresting him. He was taken into custody, and will probably be put up before a Magistrate after further inquiry. The woman was taken to the hospital where she is now a patient.—*Madras Times.*

The Nilgiri Railway.—We learn that the authorities at Calcutta approve of the construction of the proposed line of railway, on the Rigi system, from Mettapolium to Coonoor, by the Nilgiri Railway Company, on the following conditions only, viz., (1) a Government guarantee of 4 per cent. for five years from date of through opening of line, which must be completed within three years of undertaking. (2) Guarantee to be paid from provincial funds, as the line will serve only provincial interests, and not form a portion of the great railway system of India. (3). The guarantee to be in rupees and not in sterling money. (4) Arrangements must be made for the conveyance of Government mails, soldiers, police, and treasure at special reduced rates. (5) One mixed train, at least, must run daily in each direction. (6) That fares be at the discretion of the Company, but within a maximum fixed by Government. (7) That Government be permitted to purchase the line at intervals of 10 years or other periods that may be fixed upon by the local Government. (8) That Government reimburse all profits earned in excess of 5 per cent. interest, meanwhile ; being calculated at 4 per cent. simple interest. Government will provide the land required by the Company for way and works. If these terms are agreed upon, a contract upon their bases will be drawn up between the Company and Government.—*Id.*

Personating the Viceroy's Chaplain.—On the 20th inst., before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Town Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case against Edward Seymour Austin Burch, who is charged with having defrauded the Very Reverend Father Colgan, by personating the Revd. H. S. Kerr, the Viceroy's Chaplain, was proceeded with. The following is the additional evidence taken in the case. Vaganitha Guganee, the Post-master of Bandora in the Bombay Presidency, deposed to the following effect :—On the 17th ultimo he saw the prisoner twice at the Post Office. He enquired whether there was a registered letter for him from Madras. The prisoner, on being asked his name, said that it was "Reverend H. S. Kerr." Witness on looking into the registered letter receipt book found that there was a registered letter to that address, but it had been given over to the peon for delivery in the town. The prisoner on being informed of this got enraged, and said that witness had no business to have delivered the letter to the peon, and enquired when it was likely that the man would return. On being told that the peon would be back at about 7 o'clock that evening, prisoner wanted to know the proper road to Bandora, and on being showed it went away. About 7 o'clock he returned, and asked for the registred letter. Witness told the prisoner to wait for a few minutes, as the postal peon would be returning. He consented to do so, and asked for a chair, which was given him. Shortly after the peon returned, witness told him to deliver up the letter to the prisoner. The peon asked him what his name was, and on the prisoner replying that it was the "Reverend H. S. Kerr" the letter was delivered to him, and his signature obtained. Prisoner on this opened the letter, and witness observed that there were currency notes inside. Prisoner placed the letter and contents in his pocket, and wanted a sheet of paper to answer the letter. Witness having supplied him with pen, ink, paper and a half anna envelope, prisoner wrote a letter, and having addressed it, enquired when the "mail" would leave for Madras. Witness told him that it would not leave till the morning. Prisoner after asking a few more questions, and apologising for the trouble he had given the witness, went away. Witness saw him again in charge of a Police Inspector on the 22nd ultimo at Bombay. The witnesses having signed their depositions the prisoner was committed to the High Court.—*Mail.*

GOLF IN MADRAS.

The *Guthrie Silver Medal*, played for under handicap, commenced on Wednesday, the 5th instant, on the Spur Tank. There had been heavy rain during the early part of the morning, and as only nine players put in an appearance, it was resolved that the competition should be postponed to Friday, the 7th instant. Accordingly on that day the competition began, Major Gubbins heading the scores with 61—2=59. The gallant Major in the afternoon on the "Island" came to grief, and only totalled up a score of 55—2=53. Mr. C. M. Smith's was the best score that afternoon. At this early stage of the proceedings two competitors retired. Mr. Bowden did well on the 10th instant on the Spur Tank, his score being 646=58 which made his nett total 177. Mr. Stainland was a good second with 178 nett. The round on the 'Island' on the 12th instant concluded the contest. Mr. Stainland had put in his score early in the afternoon 54—7=47, making a total of 225. Mr. Bowden had still 3 holes to finish, a gross score of 52 was all that he had to make to win, 53 to tie ; but as he took 24 to the last 3 holes his score reached 56, so Mr. Stainland won the Medal with 2 strokes in hand.

Mr. Stainland is to be congratulated on his victory ; he has stuck closely to the game since he took it up only a few months ago, and he will make a first-rate player in time.

Scores.	Spur Tank.	Island.
Mr. Stainland	..149 20—129	110 14—96—225
Mr. Bowden	..141 12—129	109 10—99—228
Major Gubbins	..130 4—126	109 4—105—231
Mr. Smith	..154 10—144	109 10—99—243
Mr. Matheson	..169 22—147	121 14—107—254
Colonel Hunt	.. 81 10—71 retired.	
Mr. Blackhall	.. retired.	

Gold Medal—The days on which this medal was competed for were the same as those for the Guthrie medal, with the difference, viz., that the competition for the Gold Medal included two rounds of the Guindy links. The competition virtually was between Mr. Walker and Colonel Guthrie. After the round on the "Island" had been finished, the scores were Mr. Walker 218, Colonel Guthrie 221. At Guindy on the 13th instant, Colonel Guthrie's score was 58, while Mr. Walker took 64 to complete his round. On the 25th instant, Mr. Walker pulled up with a score of 54 while Colonel Guthrie's score was 63. Mr. Walker thus won the Gold Medal with a score of 336. His last round at Guindy, considering the long grass on the course, was very good ; we give it in detail 5, 7, 6, 4, 6, 6, 3, 6, 6, 5,=54. Unfortunately Mr. Stevenson owing to ill health could not compete, otherwise the result might have been very different. He was good enough to show the winner the way over the course on the last day :—

	Spur Tank. 7Oct.	Island.	Spur Tank. 10Oct.	Island. 12Oct.	Guindy. 13Oct.	Guindy. 15Oct.	Nett.
Mr. W. Walker ..	65	45	64	44	64	54—	336
Col. Guthrie	69	45	65	42	58	62—	342
Major Gubbins	61	55	60	54	74	67—	380

—*Mail.*

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE INTO MADRAS.

Sanction has been given to the Oriental Telephone Company to erect an experimented wire between the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., the Company's agents, and the Bandstand, near the Cooum ; and next week the opportunity will be afforded to those persons who are interested in the telephone, to hear for themselves the messages that will be spoken along this wire. The Company's local operations will be directed by Mr. Clay, who has been connected at Philadelphia with the Telephone Company since 1877. In Philadelphia the number of subscribers to the telephone exchange has increased in four years from 100 to 25,000, while at Chicago a grand total of 6,000 subscribers has been passed. As soon as the requisite sanction has been obtained from the Madras Municipal authorities, Mr. Clay will erect the permanent wires, and the Central Office will be opened. The plans of the Company embrace the ordinary telephone exchange, which enables subscribers to converse with each other ; open exchanges, whence comunications may be made by any subscriber to the telephone exchange to another ; and private lines connecting the several premises of individuals.

The transaction of public and private business will be much accelerated by the general use of the telephone, which is one of the deadliest foes to circumlocution that has been invented. Fewer "chits" will have to be written ; fewer peons will have to be employed ; and great and small difficulties will be overcome almost as rapidly as they arise. The telephone may at first be regarded as a dubious blessing by such officers and gentlemen, as are addicted to the frequent giving of half, or whole holidays to themselves, in view to the sacrifice of snipe, to peacocking, or to the making of love The Governor—and a Grant-Duff of a Governor too —will not be able to be in every department at the same moment, but he will be able to make his voice heard in each office, and we are sorry beforehand for the gentleman whom his Excellency will find has not turned up at noon. It is vain to expect, that the reply : "Colonel done gone out" will avert the storm of gubernatorial wrath. Public functionaries will henceforth be as regular and punctual in their attendance at office as are merchants, bankers, lawyers, and judges. It will be in vain for the easy-going among them to "take a day," and to try to be happy. They will be haunted all the time by the fear that something of an unexpected nature will occur to induce the Chief, or the Governor to make a verbal enquiry, and they will be so uneasy in their minds in consequence that they will vow never more to take French leave, but to turn over a new leaf. In due course the telephone company may extend its operations to Ootacamund, and the charmingly free and easy arrangements now in vogue there for the conduct of Departmental business will then undergo a change prejudicial to lunch and tennis parties. As the limpid water of the Red Hills is now brought to the door of every one within certain municipal limits, so will the familiar accents of personages who refuse to "pause for a reply" be brought to every Departmental Chief's ear, and a remarkable change in the habits of some of the pillars of this State must be the consequence. This may be considered a serious drawback by some unimaginative persons ; but, on the other hand, they may console themselves with the reflection, that as the personages referred to will be able to let off the steam verbally when their angry passions rise, fewer nagging notes, and fewer letters communicating "severe displeasure" will need to be written. The indecency of wiring into a man by a "G. O." after you have wired the official similitude of a "big big D" into his ear, will suggest itself to the meanest intelligence.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Ludhiana Disease.—Ludhiana disease has broken out amongst the horses of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry at Lucknow.

Medical Officers.—The following medical officers, who are shortly to arrive at Allahabad from England, will take duty at the stations noted :—Surgeon-Major Hoysted, Allahabad ; Surgeon-Major Macartney, Fort, Lahore ; Surgeon-Major Cotter, Peshawur ; Surgeon-Major Bushe, Lucknow.—*Pioneer.*

A Famine of Currency Notes.—Under this heading, "Mentor" writes from Peshawar to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—A few days ago, a correspondent, writing from Rawulpindi, complained of the great scarcity of currency notes in that station, thereby causing great inconvenience and expense. I regret to say Peshawur is no better ; for the past two months we have been precluded from the boon of using currency notes for our remittances, and I myself have paid as much as one per cent. For them, and even then secured them with great difficulty. Perhaps Government have intentionally done so to increase their revenue from the Postal department by the issue of money orders, which residents of Peshawur have had to fall back on. I trust that the inconvenience and loss to which the Peshawur public have been exposed, will now be remedied without further delay.

The Lahore Roads.—On Monday evening the roads through the Lawrence Hall Gardens were blocked in no less than four places by single bamboos stretched across them. When night came on, from two of these bamboos lights were suspended, equal in brilliance to those emitted by the ordinary fireflies : the other two bamboos were left, fastened breast high across the road, *without a light of any kind.* The only explanation for this gross negligence—or, indeed, for the matter of that, for the roads being under repair at the present time of the year—is to be found in the fact that this is Lahore the capital of the Punjab. The laying down of the *kunkar* progresses at the rate of about twenty feet per diem—on a liberal estimate. It is strange that this station should, in so many ways, be behind others, for smaller ones, in the province.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PROGRAMME OF THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 1st November, at 2 p. m., for Dhurumpore.

The party to accompany His Excellency will be composed as follows :—

The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.

Colonel G. T. Chesney, Secretary to Government, Military Department.

H. W. Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Captain the Lord William Beresford, V.C., Officiating Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

The Rev. H. S. Kerr, Chaplain to the Viceroy.

Captain C. W. Muir, } Aides-de-Camp.
Lieutenant E. L. S. Brett,
" A. W. Perry,
" A. G. A. Durand,

H. M. Durand, Esq., C. S. I., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, will join the party at Agra.

On Wednesday, the 2nd November, the Viceroy will leave Dhurumpore at 2 p. m. for Umballa, driving direct to the railway station, arriving there about 7 p. m. An escort of British Cavalry will be in waiting outside the Umballa Cantonment to escort the Viceroy to the railway station. His Excellency will be received by the Commissioner of the Division and by the officer commanding the troops at Umballa.

The special train will leave Umballa at 10-30 p. m., arriving at Delhi at 8 a. m. on the 3rd November.

The Viceroy will be received at the Delhi railway station by the Civil and Military Officers, and will take up his abode at Ludlow Castle, the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Young, the Commissioner.

The Viceroy will remain at Delhi until the 6th instant.

The Viceroy will hold a Levee at Ludlow Castle, on the 3rd November, at 9-45 p. m.

On Sunday, the 6th November, their excellencies will leave Delhi at 10-30 p. m. for Agra, arriving there at 8 a. m. on the 7th.

The departure will be considered private.

At the Agra railway station the Viceroy will be met by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, by the Native Chiefs present, and by all available civil and military officers.

His Excellency's camp will be pitched at Agra, and the Body Guard will be in attendance.

The Viceregal and other carriages will be formed at the railway station, and an escort of British Cavalry, in addition to the Body Guard, will be detailed. A Guard of Honour of the Agra Volunteer Rifles and a Guard of Honour of the Native Infantry with band will be drawn up on the platform of the railway station. A viceregal salute will be fired on the arrival of the special train.

The troops available at Agra will be disposed along the route so as to line the road as far as possible from the camp. The main street of the camp will be lined by British Cavalry, and a Guard of Honor of British Infantry with band and color will receive the Viceroy with a royal salute on arrival at the Viceregal tents.

The Artillery will fire a viceregal salute as His Excellency enters the camp.

The Viceroy will hold a Levee on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 9-45 p. m. in camp.

Their Excellencies will leave Agra for Muttra in the forenoon of the 14th November by special train, and will reside there at the house of W. Tidy, Esq., Collector, returning to Agra on the afternoon of the 15th November.

On Wednesday, the 16th November, their Excellencies will leave Agra by special train for Jeypore, breakfasting at Bhurtpore, where the viceregal party will be the guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore. A guard of Honor of the Agra Volunteer Rifles will be formed on the railway platform at Bandikui.

Jeypore will be reached at 5 p. m., where the Viceroy will be the guest of the Maharaja, who will receive His Excellency at the railway station and accompany him to the Residency.

On Saturday, the 19th November, their Excellencies will leave Jeypore at 10 p. m. by Special Train, and will reach Ajmere at 2 p. m. The Viceroy will be received at the station by all Civil and Military officers and by the Native Chiefs present, and will stay at the Residency. A guard of Honor of the Agra Volunteer Rifles will be formed up on the platform of the railway station.

The Viceroy will hold a Levee at Ajmere at 9-45 p.m. on 19th instant.

On the 22nd November their Excellencies will leave Ajmere at 9-40 a. m., arriving at Chitor at 5-15 p. m. At Chitor their Excellencies will be guests of His Highness the Maharana of Odeypur.

On the 23rd November the Viceroy will invest His Highness the Maharana with the insignia of a G. C. S. I.,

On the 24th November their Excellencies will leave Chitor by special train at 11 a.m., reaching Ajmere at 7. p.m., for dinner, and arriving at Agra at 8-30 a.m., on the 25th.

The Viceroy will finally leave Agra by special train on the evening of the 27th November, arriving at Benares on the morning of the 28th instant. The departure will be considered private.

A Guard of Honor of the Ghazeepore Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up on the platform of the railway station at Benares.

Their Excellencies will be the guests of His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.

The Viceroy will hold a Levee at Benares at 9-45 p.m. on the 28th.

His Excellency's special train will leave Benares on 1st December, and will reach Howrah at 8-30 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd December.

When travelling by rail His Excellency will be met at intermediate stations, where halts of 30 minutes and upwards are made, by one civil and (if a military station) by one military officer only, who will report themselves to the Military Secretary. At minor halting places no officer will attend. Full dress uniform will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to uniform will appear in morning dress.

Local authorities will place themselves in communication with the railway officers, and learn through them the time of arrival of the viceregal train.

The usual police arrangements will be made by the local authorities along His Excellency's route.

The following arrangements are to be made by the military authorities.

Viceregal salutes will be fired at all terminal stations (*i. e.* where the Viceroy enters or leaves the special train) where Artillery is quartered on His Excellency's arrival and departure.

The Artillery must be placed at some distance, so as to avoid causing confusion amongst the carriages, &c., in the cortege, when the salute is fired.

Guards of Honor with band and color will also be in attendance at the railway stations on these occasions, and cavalry detachments told off to escort His Excellency's carriage.

An Officer's Guard will be mounted at His Excellency's residence.

Cavalry and Infantry orderlies will be detailed and ordered to report themselves to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

By Command,
GEO. S. WHITE, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Simla, 10th October, 1881.

Preparation at Agra.—Lieutenant-Colonel Coombe, 10th Hussars, has arrived at Agra to superintend the laying out of the Viceroy's camp, which is being pitched on the grand parade ground. The space sacred to polo is to be left intact. The usual white-washing of houses and shops is going on vigorously. Trees will not be whitewashed. The Viceroy will stay a night at Fattehpur Sikri. A ball given by the station, one by the 5th Fusiliers, a theatrical performance by station amateurs, a performance by the Catholic College boys (which promises to be extremely good), a levee and a visit to the Taj by moonlight are all to be crammed into the week of the Viceroy's visit.—*Pioneer.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Head Office—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
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G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

NOTICES.

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FRANCIS FULTON,
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Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.
"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.
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Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.
N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.
☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospital and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, Henry's "Thilum" Works, Madras.
N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.
TESTIMONIALS.
RHEUMATISM, &c.—"Henry's Thilum" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne and detergent application, it is one of Surpassing Virtue. In Rheumatic affections its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned, while its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M. D.,
Surgeon General (Madras Retired.)
Burmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.
RINGWORM.—For the last twelve months I had been suffering from Ringworm about my neck, which did not yield to any of the various remedies I used. Having got a box of "Henry's Thilum" from you, I made no hesitation in trying it. Six or seven applications of the ointment in two days completely cured me of the disease. I am much delighted to communicate to you this result of my trial of your "Thilum" with a view to your recommending it as a Specific for Ringworm.
MAHOMED ISMAIL HAJEE, ZENAL ABDIN.
Bombay, 26th May, 1881.
HEMICRANIA AND SCORPION STINGS.—I have used "Thilum" for a pain which I was subject to on one side of my head and face, and it gave me immediate relief. I have also applied "Thilum" for Scorpian Stings, and find that it takes much effect and gives immediate relief.
J. S. JOYCE.
Dowlaishweram, 18th October, 1880.
To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY, of TREACHER & Co.
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co.
PHILLIPS & Co., FERNANDES & Co.
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FIRST-CLASS IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.
Instruments can now be hired on the
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EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.
A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.
Terms may be ascertained on application.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
CAMPAIGN WATCHES ! !
THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.
PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).
THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.
PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).
THE SAME with horizonta Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).
LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.
ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.
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NEW SILKS, ALL SHADES.
NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.
NEW READY-MADE DRESSES.
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ALL GOODS PRICED LOWER THAN PREVIOUSLY.
SUCH CHOICE ASSORTMENTS AND NOVELTIES WERE NEVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC OF INDIA BEFORE.
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HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS are invited to inspect our STOCK OF GOODS specially useful on the voyage.
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Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits (may be worn on deck in the early morning) ...	10	0
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Navy Serge or Tweed Suits ... 30 0 to	33	0
Ulsters, Ladies' or Gentlemen's ... 45 0 to	50	0
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Soap-boxes ... 1 8 to	2	4
Luggage Straps... ... 1 8 to	5	0
Tweed Travelling Hats ...	5	0
Soft Lawn Handkerchiefs, per doz. ...	5	0
Deck Shoes ...	4	4
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RESPECTFULLY invite VISITORS to Bombay to INSPECT their Establishment where their INDIAN MANUFACTURES in the PRECIOUS METALS may be leisurely examined.
THE COLLECTION includes choice specimens of NATIVE and EUROPEAN ART, and will be found interesting to the SIGHT-SEER and CONNOISSEUR as well as to the BUYER.
VISITORS incur no obligation to purchase.
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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.
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Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.
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Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.
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Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FRENCH & GERMAN WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season.)

	Cash Prices. Qts.		Pts.	
HAUT SAUTERNE ...	24	0	25	12
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CHABLIS LA MOUTONNE	26	12	28	12
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Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy " 30 0
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IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.) Rs. 5 4
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Bombay, 7th October, 1881.

NOTICES.

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FULL REPORT
OF THE
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In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
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All facilities and most favourable terms.
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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLNI—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
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